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Juvenile Court Statistics 1987

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Juvenile Court Statistics 1987

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PREFACE

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series is, and has been since 1929, the primary source of information on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. In 1923 a committee of the National Probation Association outlined the goals for the series as follows:

- To furnish an index of the nature and extent of the problems brought before courts with juvenile jurisdiction;
- To show the nature and extent of the services given by these courts in such a way that significant trends could be identified; and
- To show the extent to which service given by courts has been effective in correcting social problems.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 and described cases handled during 1927 by 42 courts from across the nation. In this era very few courts kept statistics or statistical records on the cases they handled. At the request of the project, courts volunteered to complete a statistical reporting card on each delinquency, status offense and dependency case handled, along with a card on each youth discharged from probation. The completed cards were sent for tabulation to the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Labor. The statistical reporting cards captured information on the age, sex, and race of the youth referred to court, the living arrangement of the child at the time of referral, the reason for referral, the source of referral, the place the child was held pending a disposition, the manner of dealing with the case, and the disposition of the case. These individual case records were summarized into tables presenting a profile of the cases handled by reporting courts.

It was emphasized in the early reports that the data collection forms were designed to obtain detailed information on many aspects of a case while requiring as little time as possible to complete. However, such case-level reporting designed primarily to meet federal needs could not be maintained. As early as 1932 the reports alluded to the disproportionately high cost of continuing direct contact with a large number of courts. By 1937 case-level reporting of dependency cases was abandoned. By the mid-1940's delinquency and status offense case-level reporting, the founding concept of this reporting series, was determined to be impractical. In 1946 the primary focus of the reporting system became aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts were asked annually to complete a single form which recorded the number of various case types they had processed in the previous year. Specific case characteristics (e.g., age of youth at referral, reason for referral, and disposition) were no longer collected, but were abstracted, where possible, from the annual reports of state agencies that compiled information on juvenile court or probation activities. Case-level data, and the analysis capabilities they supported, had been lost at the federal level.

In 1957 the Children's Bureau, which had moved to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, initiated a new data collection program which, for the first time in the history of the series, enabled the production of national estimates of juvenile court activity. A stratified probability sample of more than 500 courts was constructed and each asked to provide annual aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense and dependency cases they handled. While efforts continued to abstract case characteristics from existing annual reports, the sole concern of the sample was the generation of national juvenile court caseload estimates. The integrity of the sample proved difficult to maintain over the years, while a growing number of courts outside the designated sample became able to report the necessary aggregate statistics. After a decade the project adopted a policy of collecting

annual case counts from any court that could provide them and generated national estimates from this nonprobability sample. At about this time the project stopped abstracting case characteristics from annual reports and the resulting *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports contained only global counts of the volume of court activity.

As a result, the contents of *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports in the early 1970's were very different from the original conceptualization of the work. The reporting series which was implemented to describe the nature and extent of the problems faced and the services delivered by juvenile courts contained only total caseload statistics. The data necessary to achieve the original goals of the project were no longer collected. The focus had turned from the collection of detailed case-level data to the secondary analysis of available court-level statistics.

It was during this period that the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) assumed responsibility for producing the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice was delegated primary responsibility for juvenile delinquency activities at the federal level. Since the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series was the only source of nationwide information on the judicial processing of juvenile delinquents, the Department of Justice assumed responsibility for the reporting series. In 1975 NCJJ was awarded a grant by OJJDP to continue the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It was agreed that NCJJ would continue the data collection and reporting procedures established by the Children's Bureau to insure reporting continuity, while also investigating procedures for improving the quality of nationwide reporting.

As the Children's Bureau had done, NCJJ wrote to the state agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form. Most states completed the form, but some also wrote back and offered to send copies of the automated case-level data that they had begun to collect to meet their own information needs. The nature of available data had changed. During the mid-1970's the nation saw a large growth in automated recordkeeping and statistical reporting systems in state and local juvenile courts. Even though courts were not completing a common statistical card, the information they were collecting on each case was similar. Through careful processing these automated records could be combined to produce the detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity which had been one of the original goals of the project.

Between 1975 and 1985 the project functioned along two converging paths. One path, which resulted in the production of the 1974 through the 1983 *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports, continued the data collection and reporting procedures utilized by the Children's Bureau. These reports continued to focus only on the volume of cases handled by juvenile courts. The second path first explored and then collected the automated case-level records generated by state and local juvenile court information systems. To disseminate these data a new reporting series was developed -- *Delinquency in the United States*. The 1975 through 1983 *Delinquency* reports contained national estimates of the types of delinquency and status offense cases referred to juvenile courts, a description of the youth involved and the court's responses to these cases. The *Delinquency* reports contained the detail found in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports of the 1920's and 1930's. From the first edition of the *Delinquency* series, it was realized that the future of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series lay in the use of these automated case records. However, to maintain the integrity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series it was decided to continue both series until a detailed working knowledge of the case-level data and their associated analysis problems were established. When this point had been reached, it was decided that the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series would begin to use the case-level data as its primary source of information and the *Delinquency* series would be discontinued.

These paths converged with the 1984 edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. For the first time since the late 1930's, a *Juvenile Court*

Statistics report contained a detailed description of the demographic, offense and processing characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases. The goals of the reporting series and the content of the report had returned to the original design of those who laid the foundation for this work over 60 years ago. Through the years the project has come to depend on the secondary analysis of available data, instead of attempting to mount an independent data collection system. In the past the secondary analysis of available data failed to provide the detailed information that was needed to support national information needs. However, the quality of available data has improved so dramatically in recent years, with the introduction of client tracking and management information systems, that policy makers and researchers can now find the detailed information on juvenile courts they require in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1987 the nation's juvenile courts disposed an estimated 1,145,000 delinquency offense cases, approximately the same number of cases processed in 1986. A youth was charged with a property offense in 59% of all delinquency cases in 1987. In 16% of the delinquency cases the charge was a person offense and in 6% a drug law violation.

More than four of every five delinquency cases disposed by the courts in 1987 were referred by law enforcement agencies. The remaining cases were referred by parents, schools, victims, probation officers, and others. In 1987 youth were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition in 20% of all delinquency cases, which was a 4% decrease over the number of cases detained in 1986. The number of youth detained for person, property and public order cases decreased by 8%, 6% and 5% respectively, while the number of youth charged with a drug offense and detained increased by 16% between 1986 and 1987. A larger proportion of nonwhite delinquency cases (27%) than white delinquency cases (17%) was detained. While the number of white youth detained for a drug offense declined by 8% between 1986 and 1987, the number of nonwhite youth detained for drug offenses increased by 51%. In 1987 an estimated 11,000 delinquency cases were judicially waived to criminal court, which was an 8% increase over the 1986 level. The majority (55%) of youth waived to criminal court were charged with a property offense. A little over half (54%) of all delinquency cases were handled informally by the court. The majority of these cases were dismissed. The youth was adjudicated delinquent in 63% of petitioned delinquency cases. Of these youth 30% were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 57% were placed on formal probation.

In 1987 the nation's juvenile courts petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 81,000 status offense cases. In 31% of these cases the youth was charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 17% with ungovernability, in 17% with running away from home and in 8% with another type of status offense. Between 1986 and 1987 the overall number of status offense cases formally handled by the courts decreased by 2%, but the decline was not proportional within individual offense categories. For example, while the number of formally processed status liquor law violation cases increased by 6%, the number of runaway cases declined by 10%.

The vast majority (91%) of status liquor law violation cases were referred to juvenile court intake by law enforcement agencies in 1987, while they referred only 46% of runaway cases, 25% of truancy cases and 17% of ungovernable cases. Youth in 12% of all formally processed status offense cases were detained at some point between referral to court and disposition. A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained; detention was used in 30% of all runaway cases. In comparison, 17% of youth charged with ungovernability, 26% of youth charged with an underage liquor law violation, and 5% of youth charged with truancy were detained. Along with being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1987. Of the 10,000 youth charged with a status offense and detained, 40% were charged with running away from home. The proportion of status offense cases detained was similar for both white and nonwhite youth in all offense categories except underage liquor law violations; in these cases 6% of white youth were detained compared to 18% of nonwhite youth.

In 63% of petitioned status offense cases the youth was adjudicated. Twenty percent of adjudicated status offenders were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 60% were placed on formal probation. Out-of-home placement was far more likely in adjudicated runaway (38%) and ungovernability cases (34%) than in truancy (11%) and underage liquor law violations (8%).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A work of this magnitude would have been impossible without the cooperation of each of the state and local agencies which took the time to honor our request for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed 1987 case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive:

Alabama: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Alaska: Alaska Court System

Arizona: Supreme Court of Arizona and the Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center

Arkansas: Administrative Office of the Courts

California: Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics and Special Services and the Administrative Office of the Courts

Colorado: Colorado Judicial Department

Connecticut: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Delaware: Family Court of the State of Delaware

District of Columbia: District of Columbia Courts

Florida: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Georgia: Administrative Office of the Courts and the Fulton County Juvenile Court

Hawaii: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Idaho: Administrative Office of the Courts

Illinois: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division

Indiana: Division of State Court Administration

Iowa: Iowa Department of Human Services

Kansas: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Statistical Analysis Center

Kentucky: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Louisiana: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Maine: Administrative Office of the Courts

Maryland: Department of Juvenile Services

Massachusetts: Office of the Commissioner of Probation

Michigan: State Court Administrative Office

Minnesota: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services

Missouri: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Montana: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control

Nebraska: Nebraska Crime Commission

Nevada: Juvenile Divisions of the Fourth and Ninth Judicial District Courts

New Hampshire: New Hampshire Judicial Council

New Jersey: Administrative Office of the Courts

New Mexico: Administrative Office of the Courts

New York: Office of Court Administration and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

North Carolina: Administrative Office of the Courts

North Dakota: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Ohio: Supreme Court of Ohio

Oklahoma: Department of Human Services

Oregon: Office of the State Court Administrator

Pennsylvania: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission

South Carolina: Department of Youth Services

South Dakota: State Court Administrator's Office

Tennessee: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County

Texas: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Utah: Utah State Juvenile Court

Vermont: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator

Virginia: Virginia Department of Corrections

Washington: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

West Virginia: West Virginia Court of Appeals

Wisconsin: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Wyoming: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. The activities of the Archive are funded by grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. This phase of the project was monitored by Richard Sutton. The advisors to the Archive are Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University; Carol Burgess, Maricopa County Juvenile Court; David Farrington, Cambridge University; Daniel Kasprzyk, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California. Their support and involvement in the work are deeply appreciated.

INTRODUCTION

This report, the 61st in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1987 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, abuse and neglect cases. However, this report focuses on the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense).

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapters 1 and 2 present national estimates of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases and petitioned status offense cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1987. These chapters provide a detailed portrait of these cases including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices and case dispositions. This picture is based on analyses of 589,617 individual case records from 1,169 courts with jurisdiction over 49% of the nation's juvenile population at risk and court-level statistics from an additional 366 courts with jurisdiction over 11% of the nation's juvenile population at risk. Thus, national estimates were generated using data from courts with jurisdiction over 60% of the nation's youth population. A description of the statistical procedures used to generate these estimates is found in Appendix A.

The national estimates found in Chapters 1 and 2 are limited to the most commonly reported case characteristics. The individual delinquency and status offense case records do, however, support more detailed subnational analyses. Chapter 3, entitled Data Briefs, contains a large set of subnational tables which shed light on many aspects of juvenile court delinquency and status offense caseloads which are not found in the first two chapters.

Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this report has been carefully developed and employed to communicate, as precisely as possible, the findings of this work. The reader is asked to consult Appendix B, the Glossary of Terms, when there is some doubt concerning the exact definition of a term. The conscientious reader is encouraged to study the glossary before reading this report.

Appendix C presents a listing of the number of delinquency, status offense and dependency cases handled by individual juvenile courts in 1987. Each data set is footnoted to indicate the source of the data and its unit or units of count. Since courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, offenses petitioned, cases terminated), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the accompanying footnotes.

DATA QUALITY

The data collection procedures utilized by this work differ substantially from those of the other major national data collection projects which focus, as this work does, on the juvenile justice system's response to law-violating youth. The other projects, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Children in Custody Census, collect uniform data designed specifically to meet each project's reporting requirements. In contrast, this work relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. This approach has its inherent strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, to properly assess the validity of the information found in this report, critical readers must balance the advantages and disadvantages of analyzing available data to meet national reporting needs.

One advantage of this approach is the accuracy of the available data. These data sets were generated by information systems that were designed by state and local juvenile courts specifically to meet their own information needs. Therefore, the validity of the data is important to those who record the information because the data are used to facilitate the daily operations of the court and/or to provide information for planning and evaluation. Consequently, these data have more face validity than would data collected by court staff merely to meet national reporting requirements.

One potential disadvantage, at least for national reporting, is the heterogeneity of the reported data. Data suppliers collect and report information using their own definitions and coding categories. Variables reported in some data sets were not contained in others. Even when similar data elements exist, they sometimes have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories which limit the amount of detail that can be preserved when the data are merged. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail in order to increase sample size. The standardization process required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals were studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file.

A MODEL OF JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING

Although case processing procedures are not uniform across courts with juvenile jurisdiction, cases generally proceed along a version of the following path. Cases referred to juvenile courts are screened by an intake department.[1] The intake officer (or the prosecutor) may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally. These informal (nonpetitioned) dispositions could include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of restitution.

However, intake may decide the case should be handled formally. In these instances a petition is filed requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing and the case is placed on the court calendar. For various reasons a small number of petitions are dismissed before the adjudicatory or waiver hearing is actually held. If an adjudication hearing is held, the case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal with recommendations given that some actions be taken (e.g., paying restitution or voluntarily attending a drug counselling program) prior to the final adjudication decision. At the adjudicatory hearing the youth may be adjudicated (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender and the case then would proceed to a disposition hearing. During the disposition phase of court processing, the judge, generally after reviewing a predisposition report, determines the most appropriate sanction. The range of options available to courts varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but could include commitment to an institution for delinquents; placement in a group or foster home, or other residential facility; probation; referral to an outside agency, day treatment or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service or restitution order. If a waiver hearing is requested instead of an adjudicatory hearing, the juvenile court judge is asked to decide whether or not the case should be waived to a criminal court for prosecution. In most instances in which the waiver request is denied, the case is scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing.

A youth may be placed in a detention facility at various points in the progression of a case through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices vary from state to state and from court to court. Law enforcement agencies might detain juveniles in jails or lock-

[1]In some states intake screening is a court function. In other states it is performed by a state department of social services or the prosecutor's office.

ups, court intake officials may order detention, and a judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This report assesses only those detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court ordered placement) are not included in the discussion that follows.

UNIT OF COUNT

In measuring its activity a juvenile court may count the number of offenses or cases referred; the number of offenses, cases or petitions filed; the number of disposition hearings or the number of youth handled. Each unit of count has its own merits and drawbacks. From its beginning this reporting series adopted as its unit of count the **case disposed**. In this unit of count a **case** represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases, even if the court eventually merges the referrals for processing. The term **disposed** means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

VALIDITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report were generated from data reported by a large nonprobability sample of courts. However, because it is a nonprobability sample, statistical confidence in the estimates can not be mathematically determined. If a probability sampling design could be implemented, and those courts selected persuaded to report, statistical confidence in the national estimates would be increased. The advantages of such a procedure are clear, but the simple fact is that at the present time it would be difficult (if not impossible) to install such a national data collection system in the juvenile courts. Courts that have information systems already in place would resist modifying their systems or installing parallel systems to meet national reporting specifications. Courts that have survived this long without an information system would not install one designed to meet another's needs without both economic incentives and the expectation that the system would support the activities of the local court. Therefore, the present procedure, the secondary analysis of available data, is currently the best practical alternative for developing a picture of the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

The procedures developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; the offense characteristics of those cases; the characteristics of the court's response to the cases (i.e., the manner of handling, detention, adjudication and dispositional characteristics); and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction). Imputation techniques employed in this work incorporate these factors. Despite all these controls, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity caused by the use of a nonprobability sample.

However, it is possible to compare estimates of similar attributes that are developed from these data to estimates developed by other national data systems. For example, the FBI's *Crime in the United States* (a data collection program also based on a nonprobability sample) provides an estimate of the number of cases law enforcement agencies referred to juvenile courts, while the *Juvenile Court Statistics* program provides an estimate of the number of cases juvenile courts received from law enforcement. As is detailed in the methods section (Appendix A) of this report, the average difference between the two

estimates over the six-year period between 1982 and 1987 is 2.6%, a finding which supports the validity of both estimates and the representativeness of both data collection systems.

FINAL COMMENTS

This report presents a description of the delinquency and status offense caseloads of the juvenile courts in 1987. Some important national characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted along with selected findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. However, the report is designed primarily as a reference document. Consequently, interpretations of the information presented are largely the responsibility of the reader.

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA) and are available for secondary analysis. With the prior permission of the original data suppliers, archived data files can be copied and shipped for detailed analysis. With the assistance of NJCDA staff, selected files can be merged for cross-jurisdictional and/or longitudinal analyses. Or, if requested, analyses can be performed by NJCDA staff to meet specific needs and answer specific questions. NJCDA contains the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive has been created to facilitate juvenile justice research and its contents are available to policy makers and researchers working in this important area.

CHAPTER 1: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY CASES, 1987

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A delinquency offense is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,145,000 delinquency cases in 1987 (Table 1). This translates into a delinquency case rate of 44.4 delinquency cases per 1,000 youth at risk; in other words, in 1987 the juvenile courts processed 44.4 delinquency cases for every 1,000 youth age 10 or above who resided in the United States and who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.[1] A property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or trespassing, was charged in 59% of these cases (Figure 1). In 19% of delinquency cases the charge was an offense against the public order, such as disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, contempt of court or escape from an institution. The youth was charged with a person offense, such as robbery, aggravated or simple assault, in 16% of delinquency cases. Finally, 6% of all delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts in 1987 involved a drug law violation, such as possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Between 1986 and 1987 the number of delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts decreased by 0.3%, while the case rate increased by 0.7% (Table 2). While the number of person offense cases handled by the courts decreased by 1% between 1986 and 1987, the overall number of property cases remained constant and the number of drug law violation cases increased by 1%.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Delinquency cases are referred to court intake by law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. Law enforcement officers were the primary source of referral of delinquency cases in 1987. Overall, 84% of delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement officers, but there were variations across offense categories (Figure 2). Ninety-two percent of drug law violations were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 90% of property cases and 81% of person offense cases. In contrast, only 64% of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources, related in part to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases which were predominantly referred by court personnel.

DETENTION

Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 230,000 delinquency cases, or 20% of all delinquency cases disposed in 1987 (Figure 3). Between 1986 and 1987 the number of cases detained decreased by 4%, while the overall delinquency caseload remained constant. In 1987 youth charged with a property offense were the least likely to be detained. While 16% of the youth charged

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[1]The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each state. In 1987, the upper age of court jurisdiction in three states (Connecticut, New York and North Carolina) was 15, meaning that a youth arrested at age 16 or older would be under the jurisdiction of the criminal court in these states. In eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16. In one state (Wyoming) the upper age of jurisdiction was 18. In all other states the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17. Therefore, not all 17-year-olds in the nation were under the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court (e.g., 17-year-olds in New York). The case rates presented in this report control for state variations in youth population at risk of referral to juvenile court.

with a property offense were held in a restrictive facility, 23% of the youth charged with a person offense, 26% charged with a public order offense and 30% charged with a drug law violation were detained. Between 1986 and 1987 the number of detentions in person, property and public order cases actually declined by 8%, 6% and 5% respectively. However, over this same time period, the number of youth detained in drug offense cases increased by 16%. Even though property offenses were the least likely to be detained, their high volume in the courts' caseloads resulted in the finding that nearly half (49%) of the delinquent youth held in detention in 1987 were charged with a property offense (Figure 4). In comparison, 18% of detained youth were charged with a person offense and 10% with a drug law violation.

INTAKE DECISION

Overall, a little less than half (46%) of all delinquency cases were processed formally by the courts in 1987. The remaining cases (54%) were handled informally at the intake level (Figure 5). The majority of these cases were dismissed and most of the others were placed on informal (voluntary) probation. Informal handling was less likely in drug law violation and person offense cases and more likely in property offense and public order cases (Figure 6).

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

The juvenile courts waived an estimated 11,000 delinquency cases to criminal court in 1987, which is an 8% increase over the 1986 level (Figure 5). Person offense cases were the most likely to be waived to criminal court; 3.4% of petitioned person offense cases were waived, compared to 2.5% of drug law violation cases, 2.0% of property offense cases and less than 1% of petitioned public order offense cases (Figure 6). However, even though youth charged with a person offense were the most likely to be waived, they were involved in less than one-third of the waivers in 1987. Most youth waived to criminal court (55%) were charged with a property offense (Figure 7). While the number of youth waived in person and property offense cases increased by 4% and 5% respectively between 1986 and 1987, the number of youth transferred to criminal court in drug law violation cases increased by 65%.

The youth was adjudicated delinquent by the court in 63% of all formally processed delinquency cases (Figure 5). Thirty percent of adjudicated youth were placed out of the home and 57% were placed on formal probation. This represents little change between 1986 and 1987 in the number of adjudicated cases placed out of the home or placed on formal probation. A disposition was ordered in 9% of adjudicated cases which required the youth to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service or to enter a treatment or counselling program -- dispositions with minimal continuing supervision by probation staff. Finally, in a small number of cases the youth was adjudicated but was then released. In all, 57% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1987 resulted in either a waiver to criminal court, an out-of-home placement or a formal probation order.

Person offense cases were the least likely of all petitioned delinquency cases to be adjudicated, while public order cases were the most likely to result in an adjudication (Figure 6). Once adjudicated, youth most likely to be placed out of the home by the court were those charged with a public order offense; an out-of-home placement occurred in 38% of all such cases. This higher rate of placement may be explained by the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, probation and parole violations. In comparison, adjudicated youth were placed out of the home in 32% of person offense cases, 32% of drug law violation cases and 26% of property offense cases. In all, nearly half of all youth (49%) placed out of the home in 1987 were charged with a property offense, while 26% were charged with a public order offense, 17% with a person offense and 8% with a drug law violation (Figure 8).

In each of the four general delinquency offense groups, probation was the most likely disposition in adjudicated cases. Sixty percent of all formally processed property offense cases resulted in a formal order of probation, compared to 59% of drug, 56% of person and

49% of public order cases (Figure 6). Once again, property offenders made up the largest group of youth on formal probation. Fifty-nine percent of all adjudicated youth placed on probation in 1987 were charged with a property offense (Figure 9).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Fifty-six percent of all delinquency cases in 1987 involved youth who were below the age of 16 at the time of referral (Figure 10). Between 1986 and 1987 the number of youth processed by the court who were below the age of 16 decreased by 2% while the number of older youth increased by 1%. In fact, between 1986 and 1987 the number of cases processed in each of the four general offense categories increased for the older youth and decreased for the younger age group. The disparity was greatest in drug law violation cases. Between 1986 and 1987 while the number of youth below age 16 processed for a drug law violation decreased by 10%, the volume of these cases increased by 8% for older youth.

Youth below the age of 16 were involved in six of every ten person and property offense cases handled in 1987, half of all public order cases and three of every ten drug law violations. The offense profiles of delinquency cases involving youth referred before or after their sixteenth birthdays differed (Figure 11). While the majority of referrals in both groups were for a property offense and about one referral in six was for a person offense, older youth caseloads had larger proportions of drug law violations and public order offenses. For example, drug law violations were charged in 4% of all cases of youth who were referred before their sixteenth birthdays, but in 10% of all cases involving older youth.

The overall delinquency case rate increased continuously with age (Figure 12). For example, the courts processed 51.0 delinquency cases involving youth who were 14 years of age at the time of referral for every 1,000 14-year-old youth at risk in 1987. The case rate for 15-year-olds was 30% higher, for 16-year-olds was 59% higher, and for 17-year-olds 72% higher, than the rate for 14-year-olds. Within the individual offense categories, there were some minor variations in the pattern of age-specific case rates. While case rates increased continuously with age within each of the general offense categories, drug law violation case rates showed the sharpest increase in the older age groups (Figure 13). For example, the rate of drug law violation cases for 17-year-old youth was 377% greater than the case rate for 14-year-olds.

In general, the probability of detention increased with age (Table 3). For example, 23% of 16-year-olds were detained compared to 16% of 13-year-olds. Similarly, age-related detention patterns were found in the handling of person, property and drug cases. Only in public order cases did the proportion of cases detained decline in the older age groups.

Cases involving youth below the age of 16 were more likely to be handled informally than formally (Figure 14). Overall, 58% of these cases were processed without the filing of a petition. In contrast, the majority (52%) of cases involving older youth were handled formally. The probability of waiver was substantially greater for older youth. In 1987, 4% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving youth 16 years of age or older were transferred to a criminal court, compared to less than 1% of the cases involving younger youth. With the exception of waiver, the dispositional profiles of the formally processed cases of younger and older youth were very similar. The probability of adjudication was comparable for both age groups, as was the probability that the youth would be placed out of the home or on formal probation.

SEX

The number of male and female delinquency cases processed in 1987 was similar to their 1986 levels (Table 2). There were, however, some differences within individual offense categories. For example, between 1986 and 1987, while the number of male property cases remained relatively constant, the number of female property cases increased by 3%. In contrast, over the same time period, while the number of male drug cases increased by 3%, the number of female cases declined by 8%. In 1987 males were involved in four out of every five delinquency cases processed (Figure 15). The offense

profiles of male and female delinquency cases were very similar (Figure 16).

The male delinquency case rate was more than four times greater than the female rate, 70.6 compared to 17.1 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Table 2). Both male and female delinquency case rates increased continuously with age through age 16; but while the male rate continued to increase for the 17-year-olds, the female rate declined (Figure 17). That is, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-old males was 10% greater than the 16-year-old male rate, while the 17-year-old female rate was 3% lower than the 16-year-old female rate. Male case rates increased continuously with age in all four delinquency offense categories (Figure 18). In contrast, the case rates for females peaked at age 16 for all but drug law violations.

Overall, males charged with a delinquency offense were detained more often than females (Table 4). More specifically, 25% of males charged with a person offense were detained compared to 16% of females. Males were also more likely than females to be detained in property offense cases (18% compared to 12%) and drug offense cases (31% compared to 24%). Only in public order offense cases were females slightly more likely than males to be held in a secure facility while awaiting the disposition of their cases.

Females referred for a delinquency offense were more likely than males to be processed informally. Overall, 64% of female delinquency cases were handled informally by the court. In contrast, only 51% of male cases were handled informally (Figure 19). Male delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court than were female cases. In 1987, 2% of all males formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to adult court, compared to 1% of the cases involving females. Male cases were also somewhat more likely to be adjudicated once petitioned. Once adjudicated, male delinquents were slightly less likely than females to be placed on formal probation, but more likely to be placed out of the home.

RACE

Whites were involved in 71% of all delinquency cases in 1987 (Figure 20).[2] White youth were responsible for three-fourths of all property and public order cases; however, they were involved in only 58% of all person offense and 67% of drug law violation cases. For both racial groups, over half of all referrals were for a property offense (Figure 21). Twenty-three percent of all nonwhite delinquency cases involved a person offense compared to only 13% of white delinquency cases. White and nonwhite caseloads contained equal proportions of drug law violations.

Between 1986 and 1987 the number of delinquency cases involving white youth decreased by 2%, while nonwhite cases increased by 3% (Table 2). The changes, however, were not uniform across offense categories. Between 1986 and 1987 both the number of whites and nonwhites charged with a person offense decreased by 1%. Over this time period while the number of property cases involving white youth remained constant, the number of nonwhite property offense cases increased by 2%. Between 1986 and 1987 the number of white youth charged with a public order offense decreased by 4%, while the number of nonwhite cases increased by 5%. The largest disparity, however, was found in drug law violations. Between 1986 and 1987 the number of white youth processed for a drug law violation decreased by 9%, while the number of nonwhite youth processed for a drug law violation increased by 32%.

The nonwhite delinquency case rate was 76% greater than the white rate, 68.1 compared to 38.8 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Table 2). The differences between the white and nonwhite rates decreased somewhat with age (Figure 22). For example, the nonwhite case rate was 92% greater than the white rate for youth age 12, while only 74% greater in the 17-year-old age group. The nonwhite case rates for property and public order cases were

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[2]In 1987 whites made up 81% of the nation's youth population at risk. In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.

respectively 54% and 44% greater than the white case rates. More substantial differences were found in person and drug law violation cases; the nonwhite rate was 106% greater than the white rate in drug law violation cases and 209% greater in person offense cases (Figure 23).

Twenty-seven percent of nonwhites and 17% of whites charged with a delinquency offense were detained in 1987 (Table 5). Nonwhites were more likely to be detained within each of the four general delinquency offense categories, with the difference being greatest when the youth was charged with a drug law violation. In 1987, while 21% of white youth charged with a drug law violation were detained, 48% of nonwhite youth were detained. Between 1986 and 1987 the number of white youth detained annually decreased by 8%, while the number of nonwhite youth detained increased by 2%. The number of white youth detained decreased substantially in each of the four general offense categories. Between 1986 and 1987 the number of white youth detained in person offense cases decreased by 11%, in property offenses cases by 7%, in drug cases by 8% and in public order cases by 7%. Some decreases were also found in nonwhite cases, with the number of nonwhites detained in a person offense decreasing by 5% and in property cases by 3%. However, there was a 51% increase in the number of nonwhite youth detained in drug cases between 1986 and 1987; in fact, between 1985 and 1987 the number of nonwhite youth detained in drug cases more than doubled.

The majority (58%) of white delinquency cases were handled informally, while the majority (56%) of nonwhite cases were handled formally (Figure 24). After the court had decided to handle the case formally, nonwhite delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court than were white cases. In 1987, 2.6% of all nonwhite cases formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to criminal court, compared to 1.8% of white cases. Once petitioned, white youth were somewhat more likely than nonwhite youth to be adjudicated. Once adjudicated, nonwhites were more likely than whites to be placed out of the home (33% compared to 28%), while whites were somewhat more likely than nonwhites to be placed on formal probation at disposition (58% compared to 56%).

Table 1

Reasons for Referral of Delinquency Cases, 1987

Reason for Referral	Number of Cases	Percent
Index Violent	**64,000**	**5.6**
Criminal Homicide	1,500	0.1
Forcible Rape	4,000	0.3
Robbery	21,500	1.9
Aggravated Assault	37,400	3.3
Index Property	**498,000**	**43.5**
Burglary	131,700	11.5
Larceny-Theft	311,600	27.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	48,600	4.2
Arson	6,100	0.5
Nonindex Delinquency	**583,000**	**50.9**
Simple Assault	99,700	8.7
Stolen Property Offenses	27,900	2.4
Trespassing	50,200	4.4
Vandalism	84,300	7.4
Weapons Offenses	20,000	1.7
Other Sex Offenses	18,200	1.6
Drug Law Violations	73,700	6.4
Obstruction of Justice	80,900	7.1
Liquor Law Violations	16,300	1.4
Disorderly Conduct	47,800	4.2
Other Delinquent Acts	63,700	5.6
Total Delinquency	**1,145,000**	**100.0**

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure 1

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases, 1987

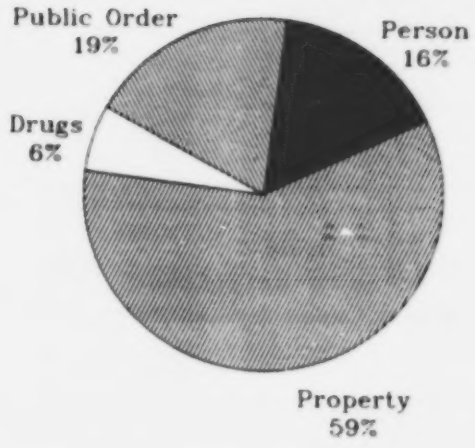


Table 2

Delinquency Cases and Rates, 1986-1987

	Number of Cases (in thousands)			Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Delinquency	1,148	1,145	-0.3	44.1	44.4	0.7
Person	184	182	-0.9	7.0	7.1	0.1
Property	676	678	0.2	26.0	26.3	1.2
Drugs	73	74	1.1	2.8	2.9	2.1
Public Order	215	211	-1.7	8.3	8.2	-0.7
Male	932	929	-0.4	70.2	70.6	0.6
Female	216	216	0.3	16.9	17.1	1.3
White	822	808	-1.7	38.9	38.8	-0.4
Nonwhite	326	337	3.3	66.1	68.1	3.1

Figure 2
Source of Referral of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987

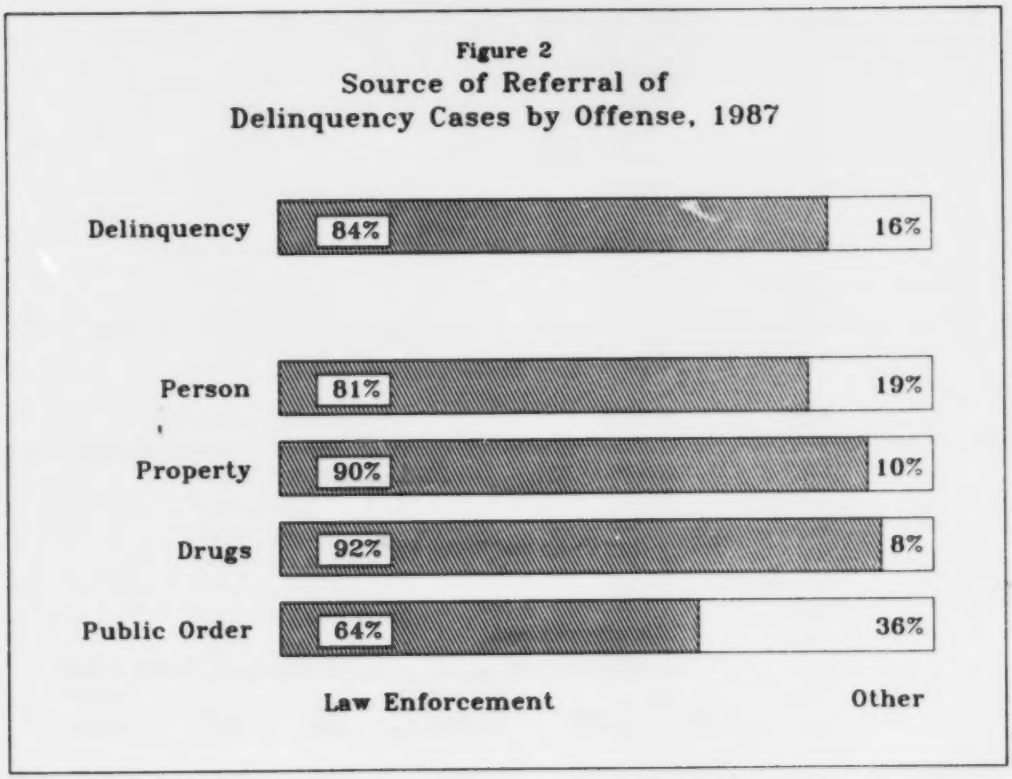


Figure 3

Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987

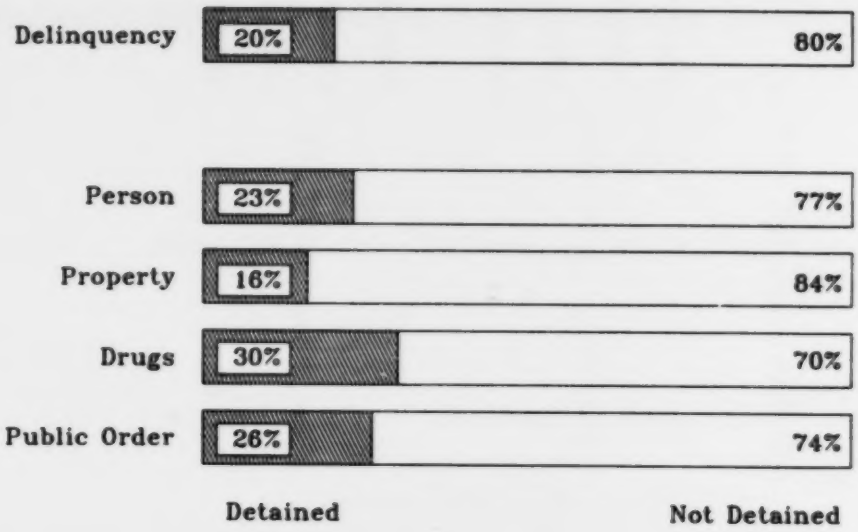
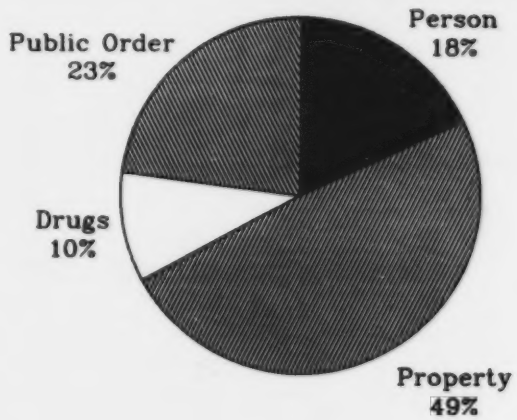


Figure 4

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1986



Total Detentions: 230,000

Figure 5

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases, 1987

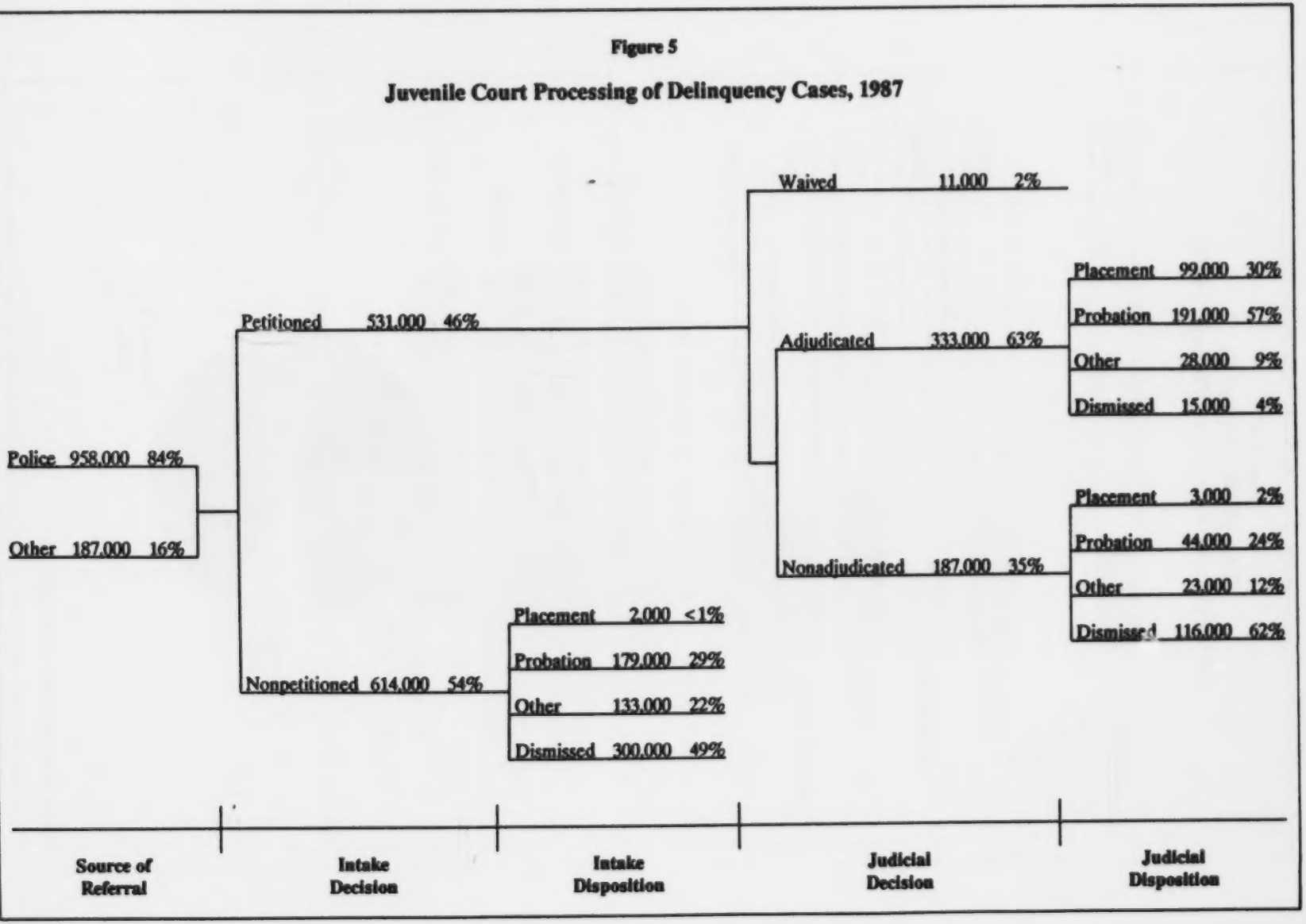


Figure 6-A

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1987

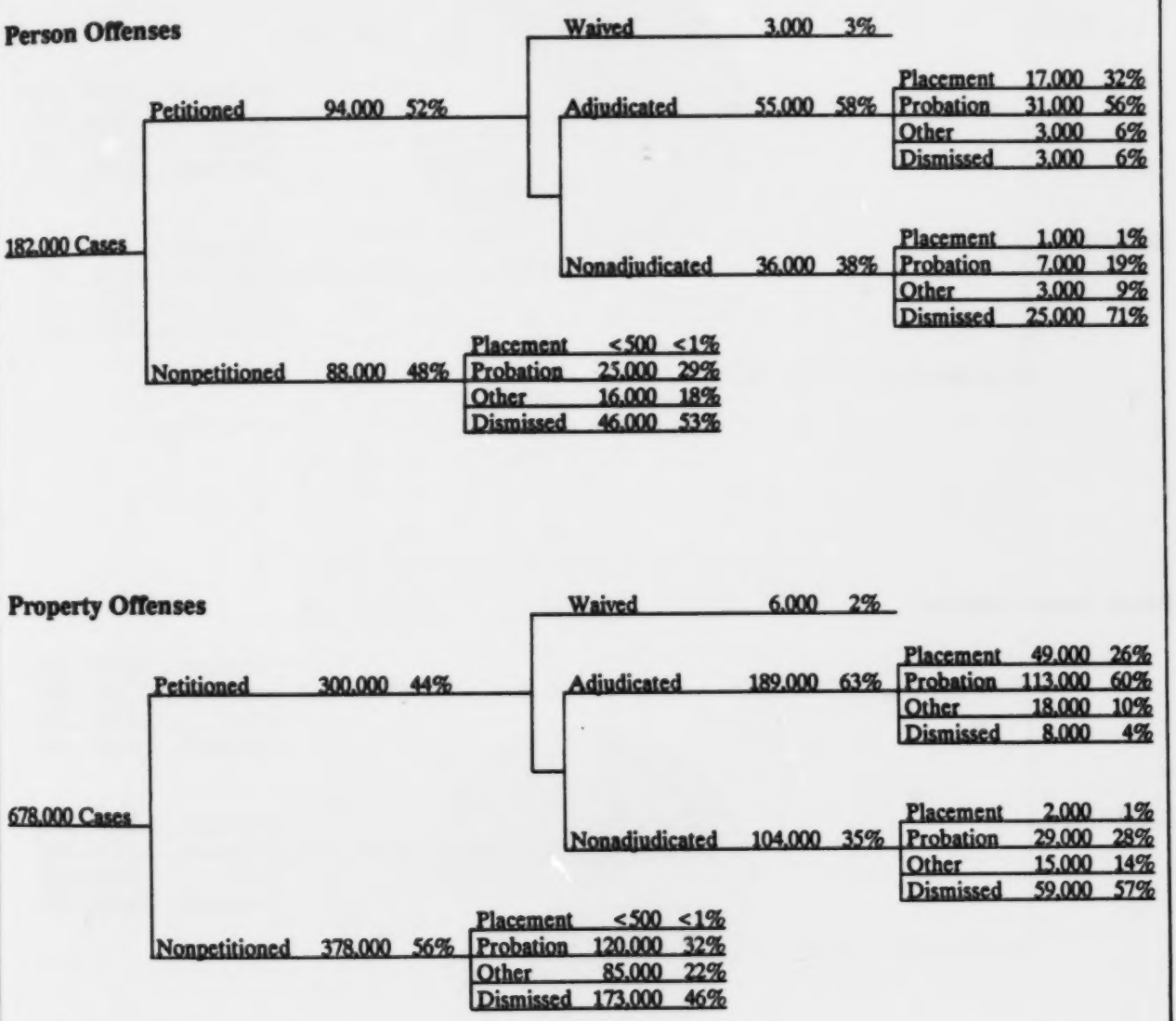


Figure 6-B

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1987

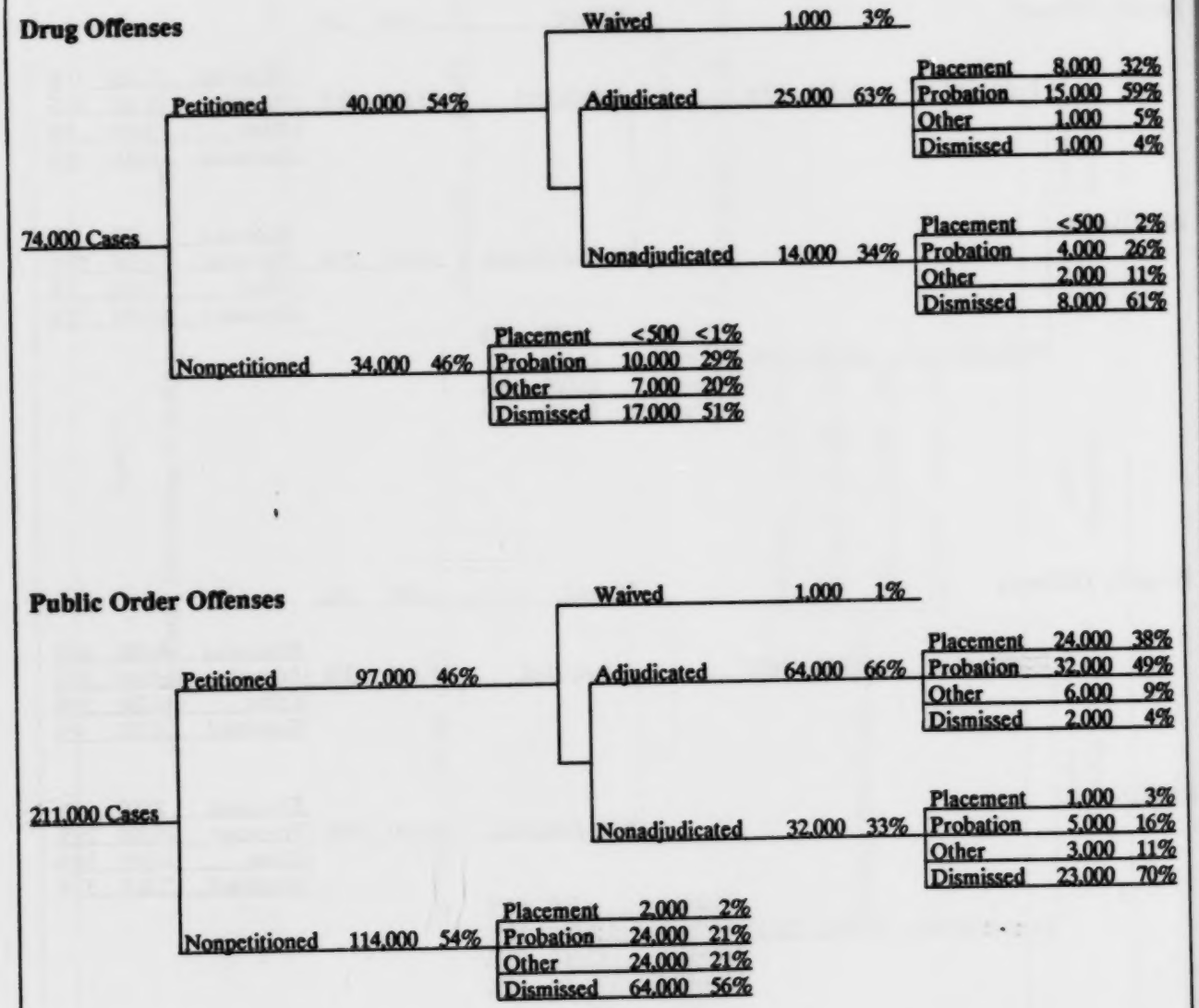


Figure 7

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987

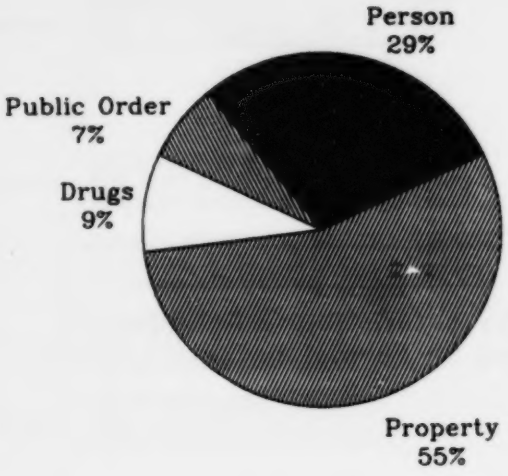


Figure 8

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1987

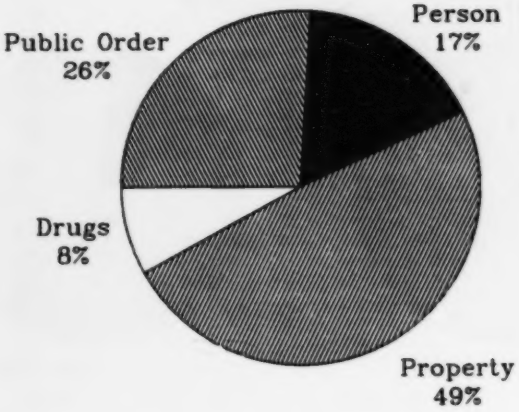


Figure 9

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Placed On Formal Probation, 1987

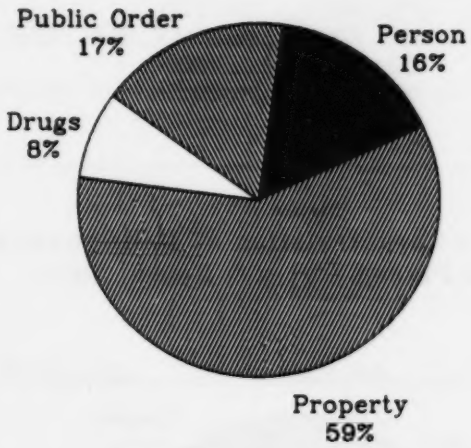


Figure 10

Age at Referral Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987

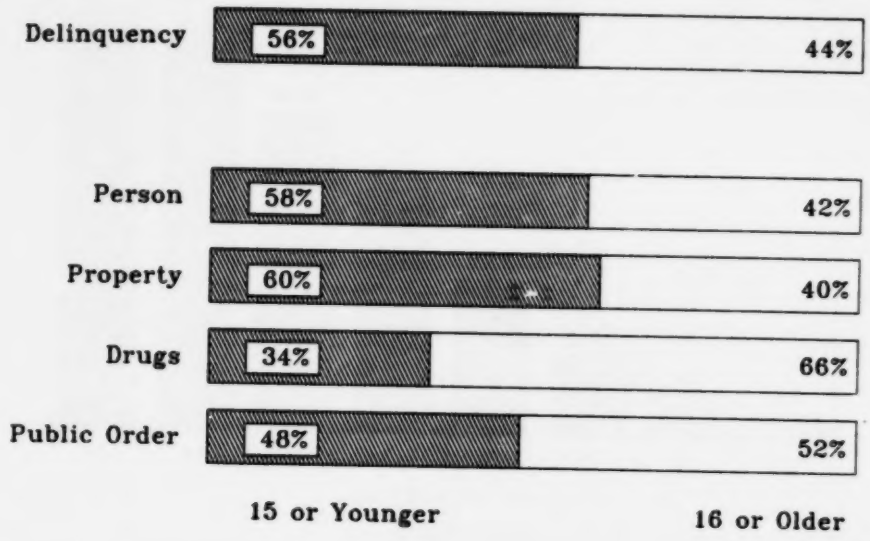


Figure 11

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1987

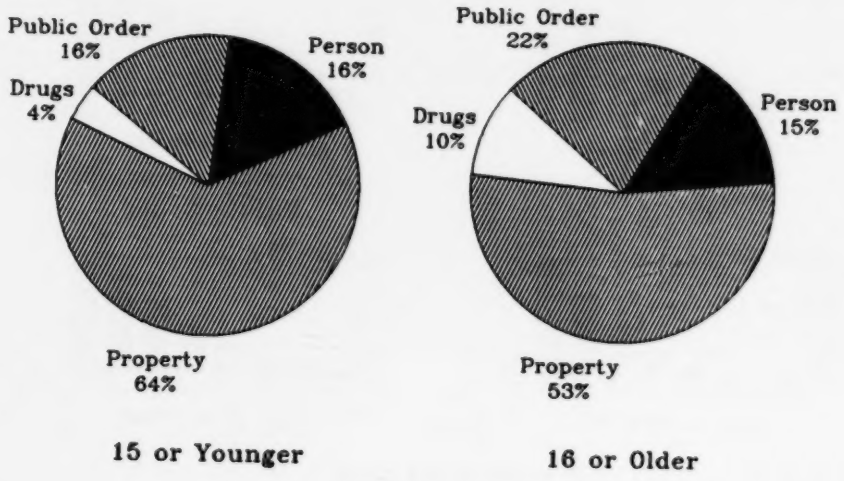
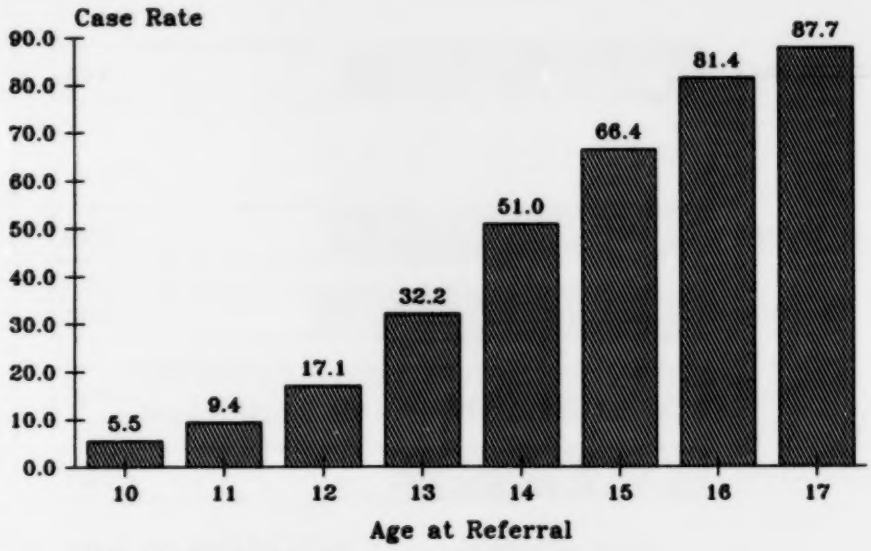


Figure 12

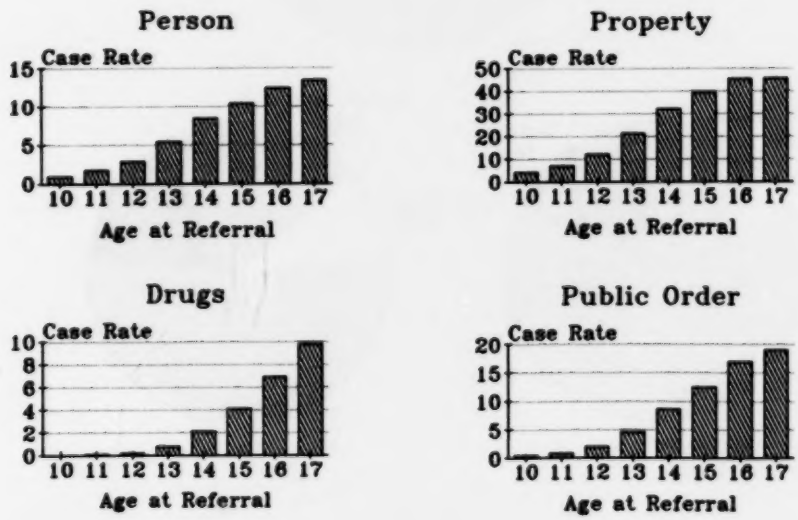
Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 13

Delinquency Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Table 3

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1987
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	5	8	11	16	20	22	23	23
Person	5	12	14	19	23	25	27	27
Property	5	6	9	13	16	19	20	20
Drugs	*	*	22	25	28	30	31	31
Public Order	8	11	19	25	28	29	26	24

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 14

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1987

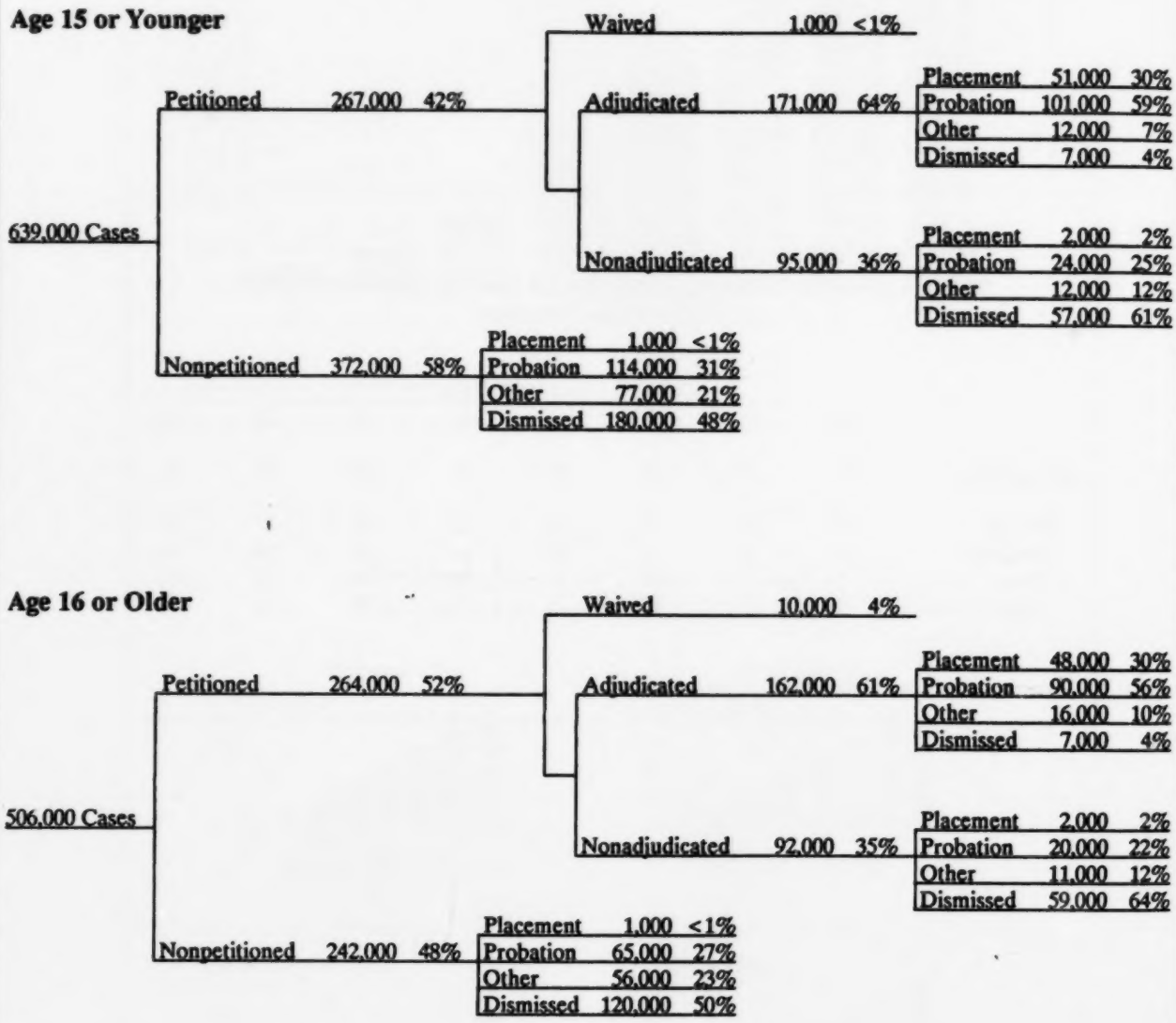


Figure 15
Sex Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987

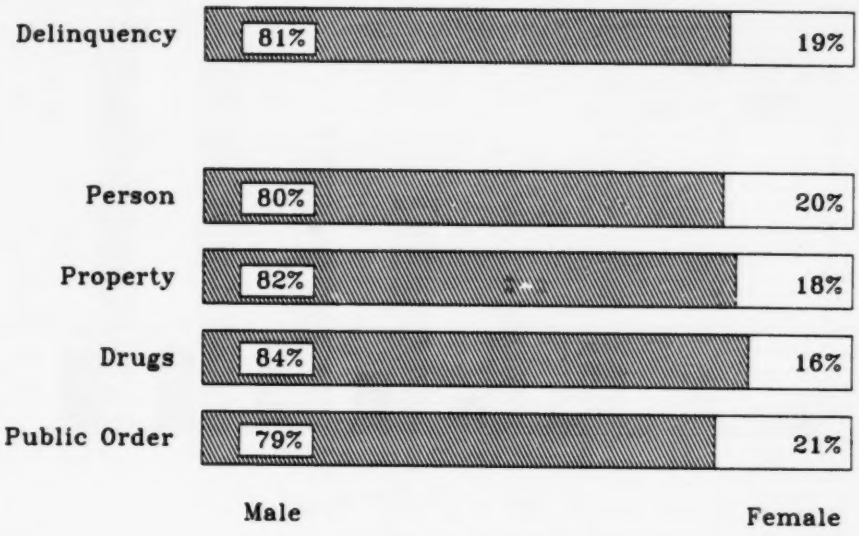


Figure 16
Offense Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1987

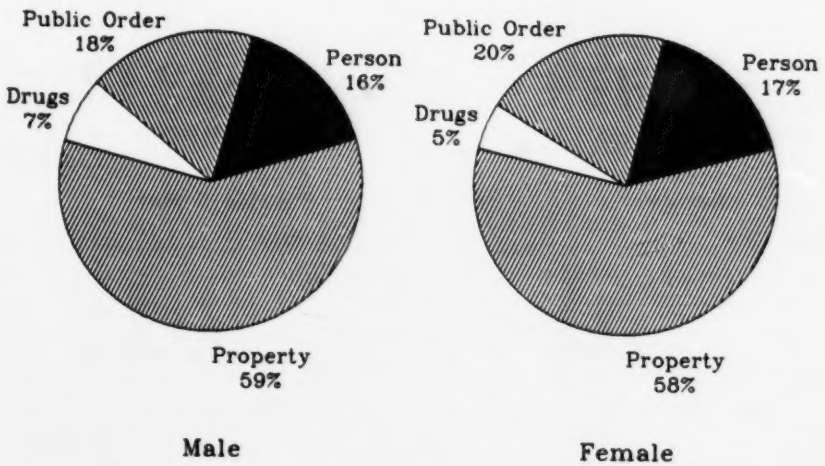
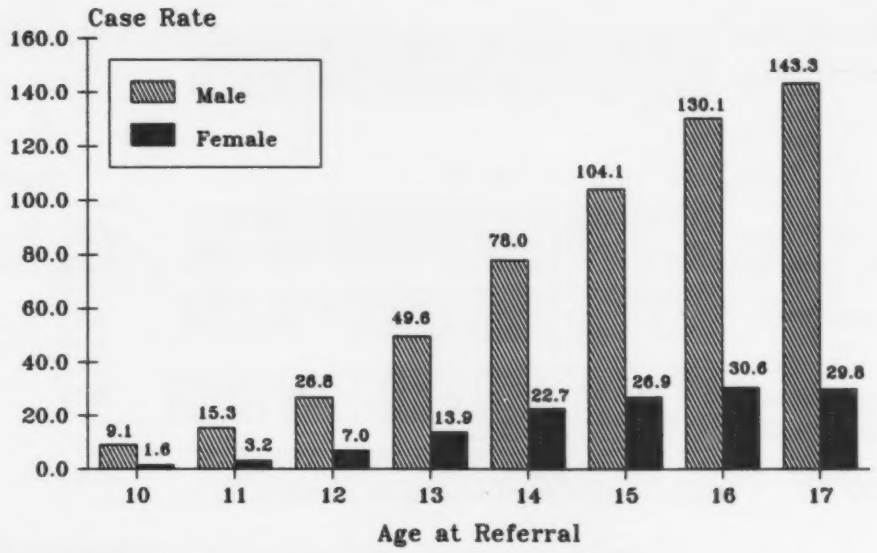


Figure 17

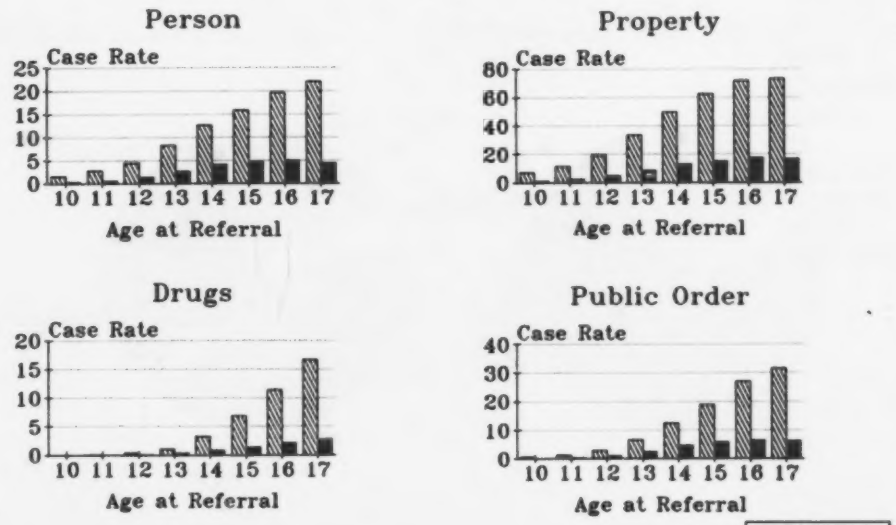
Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 18

Delinquency Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral and Offense, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Table 4

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1987
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Male	Female
Delinquency	21	16
Person	25	16
Property	18	12
Drugs	31	24
Public Order	25	27

Figure 19

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1987

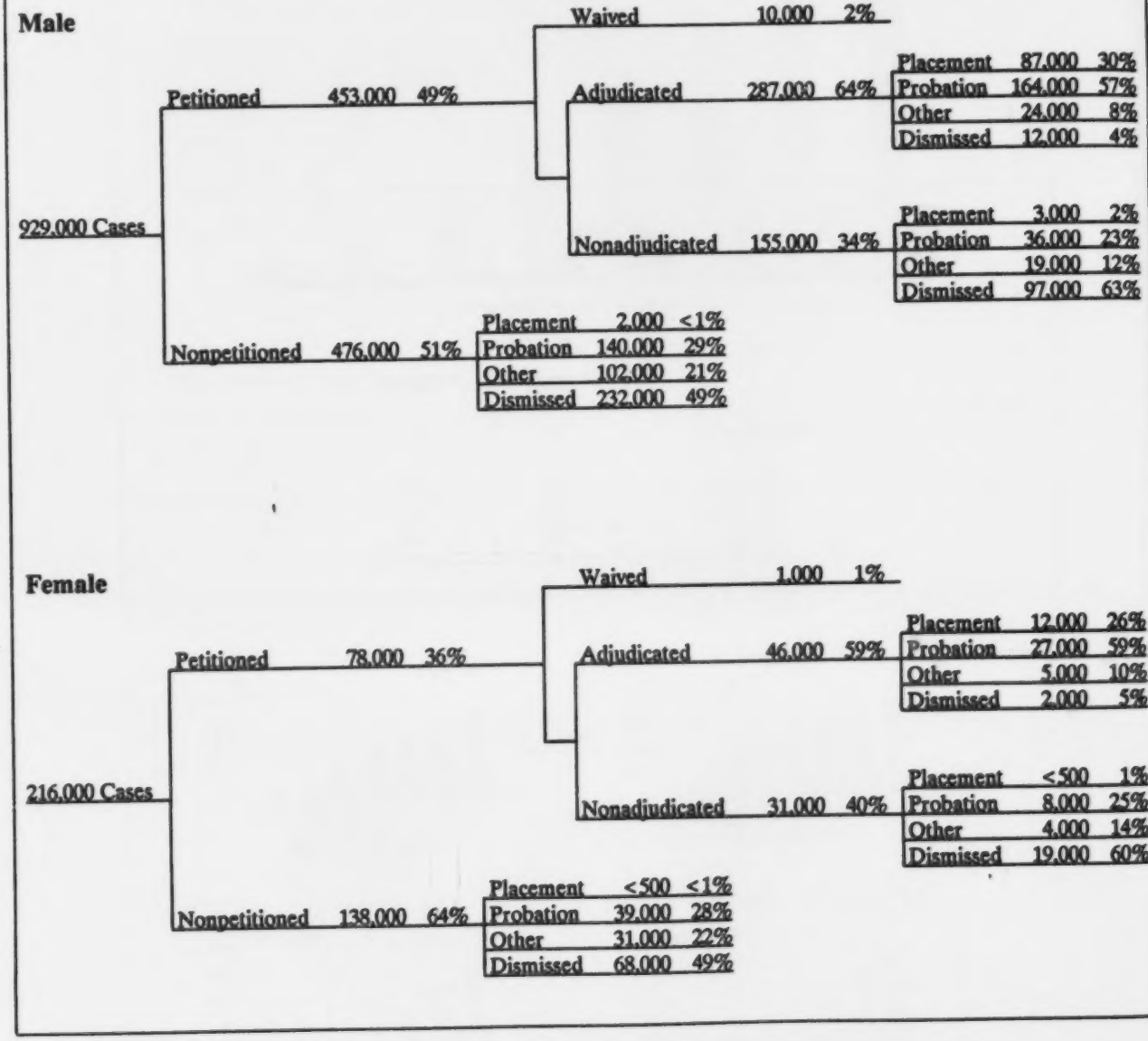


Figure 20
Race Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987

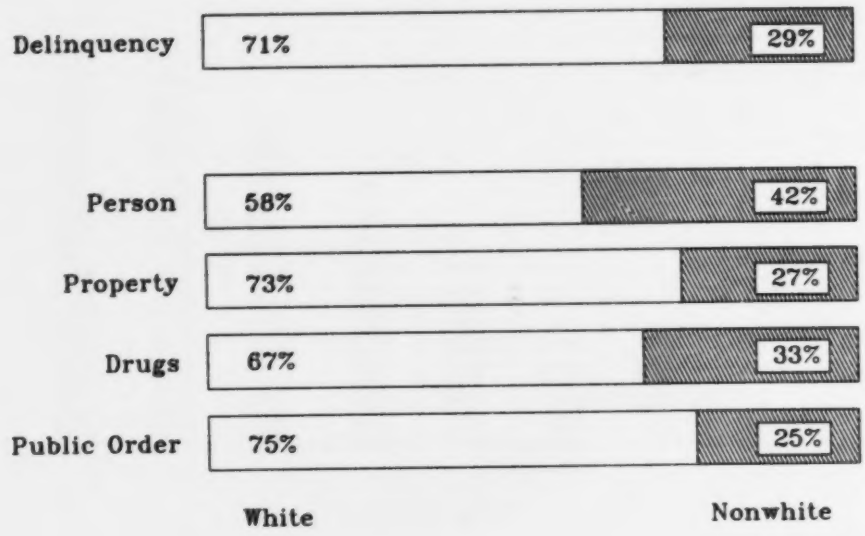


Figure 21
Offense Characteristics of
Delinquency Cases by Race, 1987

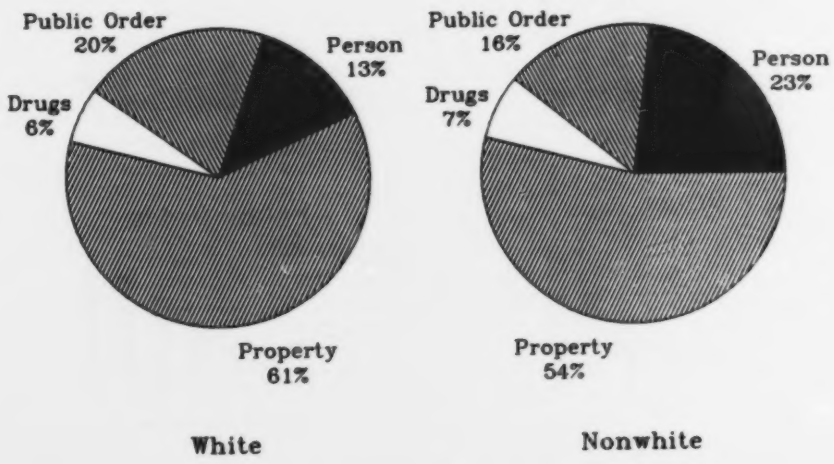
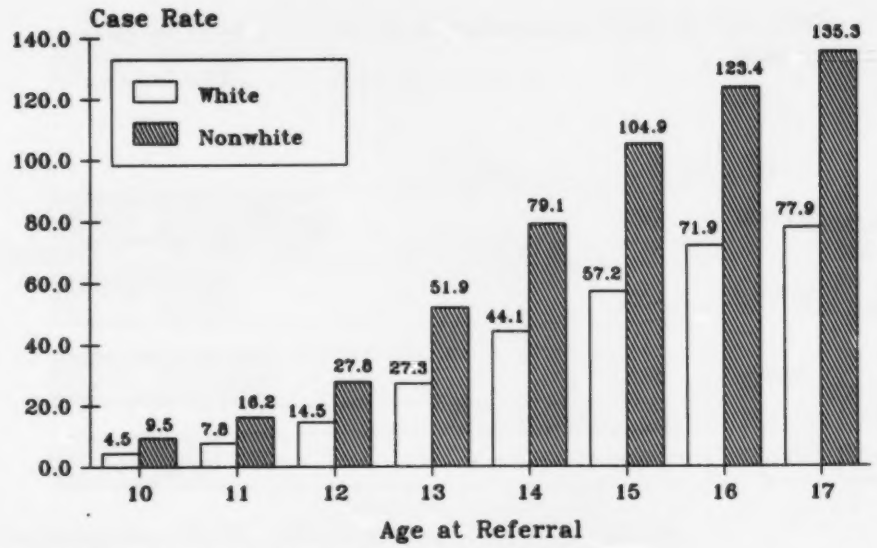


Figure 22

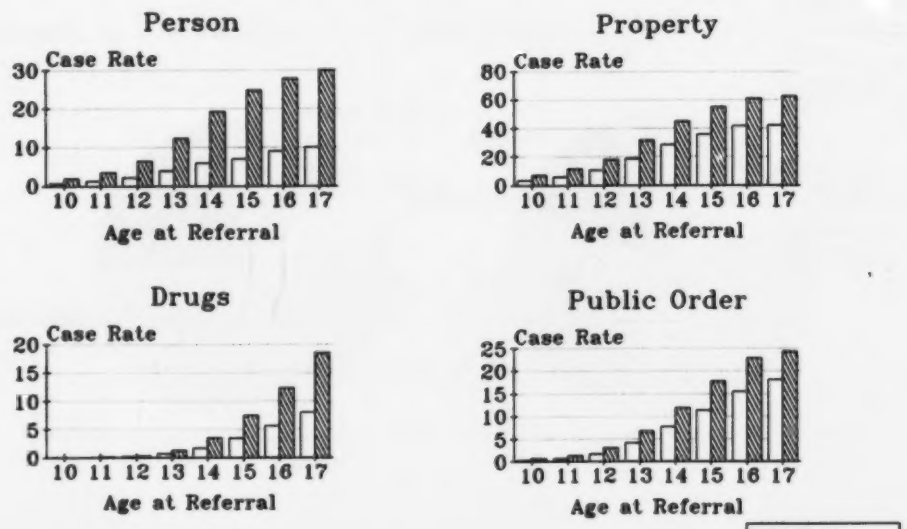
Delinquency Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 23

Delinquency Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral and Offense, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

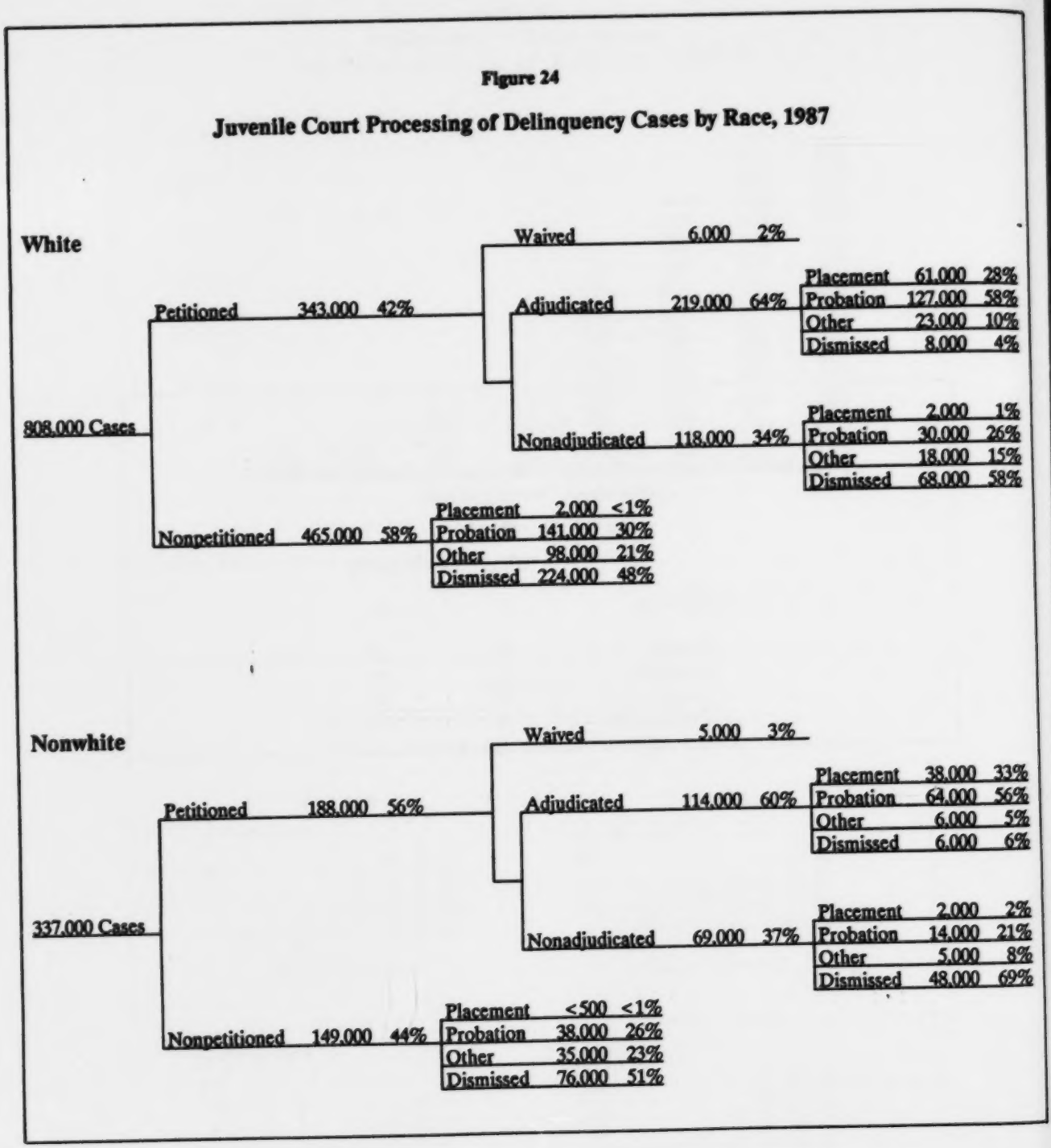
Table 5

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1987
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	White	Nonwhite
Delinquency	17	27
Person	19	29
Property	15	22
Drugs	21	48
Public Order	24	31

Figure 24

Juvenile Court Processing of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1987



CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES, 1987

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A status offense is an act or conduct which is an offense only when committed by a juvenile. In 1987 courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 81,000 status offense cases. In 31% of these cases the youth was charged with an underage liquor law violation, in 27% with truancy, in 17% with ungovernability, in 17% with running away from home and in 8% with another type of status offense (Figure 25).[1] Between 1986 and 1987 the overall number of status offense cases formally handled by the courts decreased by 2%, but the change was not proportional within the individual offense categories (Table 6). For example, while the number of formally processed status liquor law violation cases increased by 6%, the number of runaway cases declined by 10%.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

The source of referral varied widely with the nature of the offense. Law enforcement agencies referred 91% of formally processed status liquor law violation cases to juvenile court in 1987, while they referred only 46% of runaway cases, 25% of truancy cases and 17% of ungovernable cases (Figure 26).

DETENTION

Youth in 12% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1987 were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (Figure 27). This represents a 17% decline from the number of detentions that occurred in 1986. A runaway was the most likely status offender to be detained; detention was used in 30% of all runaway cases. In comparison, 17% of youth charged with ungovernability and 5% of youth charged with truancy were detained. Along with being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1987 (Figure 28). Of the estimated 10,000 youth formally processed for a status offense and detained, 40% were charged with running away from home.

JUDICIAL DECISION AND DISPOSITION

The youth was adjudicated a status offender in 63% of the petitioned status offense cases in 1987 (Figure 29). Sixty percent of all adjudicated status offense cases were placed on probation and 20% were placed out of the home in a residential facility. Another 16% of adjudicated status offenders were required to pay restitution or a fine or to enter a treatment or counselling program.

The disposition received by an adjudicated status offender varied with the nature of the alleged offense (Figure 30).[2] Adjudication was most common in truancy and ungovernable cases and least common in runaway cases. Out-of-home placement was most likely for adjudicated youth charged with running away from home (38%) and ungovernability (34%) and least common for status liquor law violations (8%). Of those status offenders placed out of the home, 32% were charged with ungovernability, 27% with running away from home, 16% for truancy and 11% for a status liquor law violation (Figure 31). An order of formal probation was most likely in adjudicated truancy cases and least likely in adjudicated liquor law violation cases. Overall, 40% of status offenders adjudicated and placed on probation were charged with truancy (Figure 32). Finally, unlike the other status offense cases, almost half (42%) of the

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[1]Due to the heterogeneity of offenses contained in the "other" category, it will not be discussed in further detail.

[2]The remaining flow diagrams in this chapter present only proportions and not estimates of case counts because of the relatively low volumes of cases in many of the branches.

dispositions in adjudicated liquor law violation cases involved a fine or an order to enter a treatment or counselling program (Figure 30).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Youth below the age of 16 at the time of referral accounted for 57% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1987 (Figure 33). These youth were involved in 86% of all truancy cases, 69% of all ungovernable cases and 65% of all runaway cases, but only 21% of all status liquor law violations. The offense profiles of status offense cases involving youth referred before or after their sixteenth birthdays reflect the differing behavior of these youth (Figure 34). Truancy was the most common charge found in status offense cases involving youth below 16 years of age, while a liquor law violation was the most common charge in cases involving older youth. Truancy was charged in 40% of the cases of younger offenders and in only 9% of the cases involving older youth. In comparison, a status liquor law violation was charged in 57% of all the status offense referrals involving youth 16 years of age or older and in only 11% of the cases involving younger youth.

Overall, petitioned status offense case rates increased continuously with age (Figure 35). However, the patterns were very different among the individual offense categories (Figure 36). Runaway, truancy and ungovernable case rates all peaked at age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age. In fact, while the rates of running away, truancy and ungovernable cases decreased an average of 80% between age 15 and age 17, status liquor law violation rates nearly tripled.

The likelihood of detention varied somewhat across age groups in formally processed status offense cases (Table 7). In general, younger youth were more likely to be detained than older youth in runaway, ungovernability and liquor cases. In comparison, the proportion of truancy cases detained was uniformly small across all age groups.

The dispositional profiles of status offenders age 15 or younger and those age 16 or older were very different, reflecting, to a great extent, the substantial involvement of older youth in status liquor law offenses (Figure 37). The probability of adjudication was greater for the younger group, as was the probability that they would be placed out of the home after adjudication. Compared to the older group, a larger proportion of younger youth were also placed on formal probation. Substantially more of the older group were ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counselling program due to their high involvement in status liquor offenses.

SEX

Between 1986 and 1987 the number of formally processed male and female status offense cases decreased by 2% (Table 6). In 1987, males were involved in 58% of all petitioned status offense cases (Figure 38). There were, however, large differences within the individual offense categories. Males and females were about equally involved in truancy and ungovernable cases. However, males accounted for the large majority (74%) of status liquor law violation cases, while the majority of runaways cases (63%) involved females. The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases also reflect the high male involvement in liquor law violations and the high female involvement in runaway cases (Figure 39). Runaway cases accounted for 25% of all female status offense cases, compared to only 11% of male cases. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 40% of male status offense cases, compared to only 19% of female cases.

Compared to the large sex differences in delinquency case rates, the age-specific status offense case rates for males and females under age 16 were very similar with the male rate only 32% greater than the female rate (Figure 40). The relationship between male and female rates, however, varied greatly within individual offense categories (Figure 41). For both truancy and ungovernable cases, male and female case rates were relatively equal at each age, peaking at age 15 and declining markedly for the older age groups. In contrast, after age 13 male status liquor case rates were

substantially greater than the female rates. Both male and female case rates within the status liquor category increased continuously with age, with substantial increases in the older age groups. Within the status liquor category, the 17-year-old male case rate was nearly six times the rate for 15-year-olds, while the female case rate was about three times greater for 17-year-olds than 15-year-olds. Finally, in runaway cases, unlike in any of the other status offense categories, the female rate was substantially greater than the male rate. For both sexes formally processed runaway case rates peaked at age 15 and decreased markedly by age 17.

Females charged with a status offense were detained more often than males (Table 8). But this reflects their differential involvement in the various offense categories, since males were more likely to be detained within each individual offense category. The greater overall detention of female status offenders was primarily the result of their greater involvement in runaway cases which were detained at a high rate.

Male and female petitioned status offense cases were equally likely to be adjudicated (Figure 42). Females adjudicated for a status offense were somewhat more likely than males to be placed out of the home or on formal probation at disposition, a result of the greater male involvement in status liquor law violations which were less likely to result in an out-of-home placement or a formal order of probation than other status offenses.

RACE

Between 1986 and 1987 the number of petitioned status offense cases involving nonwhite youth increased by 3%, while cases involving white youth declined by 3% (Table 6). In 1987 whites were involved in 82% of all formally processed status offense cases (Figure 43).[3] White youth were involved in 73% of all ungovernable, 74% of all truancy, 78% of all runaway and 95% of status liquor law violation cases. This disproportional involvement of white youth in status liquor law violation cases is also observed when white and nonwhite case profiles are compared (Figure 44). Compared to the white profile, the nonwhite status offense profile was comprised of a greater proportion of runaway, truancy and ungovernable cases primarily because of the relatively low proportion of status liquor law violations.

Overall, the status offense case rate for whites was 5% greater than for nonwhites, 3.2 compared to 3.0 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Table 6). However, the nonwhite rates were greater than white rates in the younger age groups (Figure 45). For nonwhites the overall status offense case rates peaked at age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter. In contrast, the white rates increased continuously through age 17. The characteristics of these overall case rate distributions can be more easily understood by examining the individual offense distributions (Figure 46). Within the runaway, truancy and ungovernable caseloads, both white and nonwhite rates peaked at age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter, with the nonwhite rates being generally higher across the age range. In contrast, the rate of status liquor law violation cases for both whites and nonwhites increased continuously with age and, unlike the other offense distributions, the white rate was substantially greater than the nonwhite rate at each age. For example, the white rate for 17-year-olds was nearly 5 times greater than the nonwhite rate. Therefore, the different patterns in the overall status offense case rates for nonwhites and whites can be attributed to the differential involvement of older white and nonwhite youth in the courts' status liquor law violation caseload.

Overall, 16% of nonwhites and 12% of whites charged with a status offense were detained in 1987 (Table 9). The likelihood of detention was roughly equal for whites and nonwhites when youth were charged with running away from home, truancy and ungovernability. However, nonwhites were more likely than whites to be detained when charged with status liquor law violations. More specifically, 18% of nonwhite youth referred to court for an underage liquor law violation were

[3]In 1987 whites made up 81% of the nation's youth population at risk. In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.

detained compared to 6% of white youth charged with similar offenses.

Nonwhite youth charged with a status offense were somewhat more likely to be adjudicated than white youth (Figure 47). Once adjudicated, nonwhites were equally likely to be placed out of the home and far more likely to be placed on formal probation. Once again, this relates to the fact that a larger proportion of white status offenders was charged with status liquor law violations which were less likely than the other status offenses to be placed on probation and more likely to be fined or referred to a counselling or treatment program.

Figure 25

Offense Characteristics of
Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987

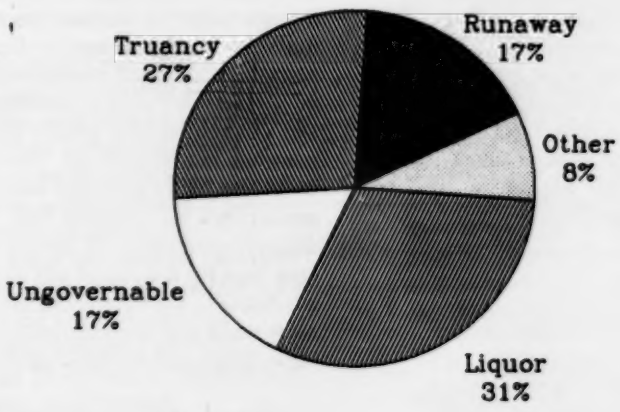


Table 6

Petitioned Status Offense Cases and Rates, 1986-1987

	Number of Cases (in thousands)			Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Status Offense	83	81	-2.2	3.2	3.1	-1.2
Runaway	15	14	-9.7	0.58	0.53	-8.8
Truancy	21	22	1.7	0.82	0.84	2.7
Ungovernable	16	14	-14.1	0.63	0.54	-13.2
Liquor	24	25	5.9	0.91	0.98	7.0
Male	48	47	-2.2	3.6	3.6	-1.2
Female	35	34	-2.3	2.7	2.7	-1.3
White	68	66	-3.4	3.2	3.2	-2.1
Nonwhite	14	15	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0

Figure 26

Source of Referral of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1987

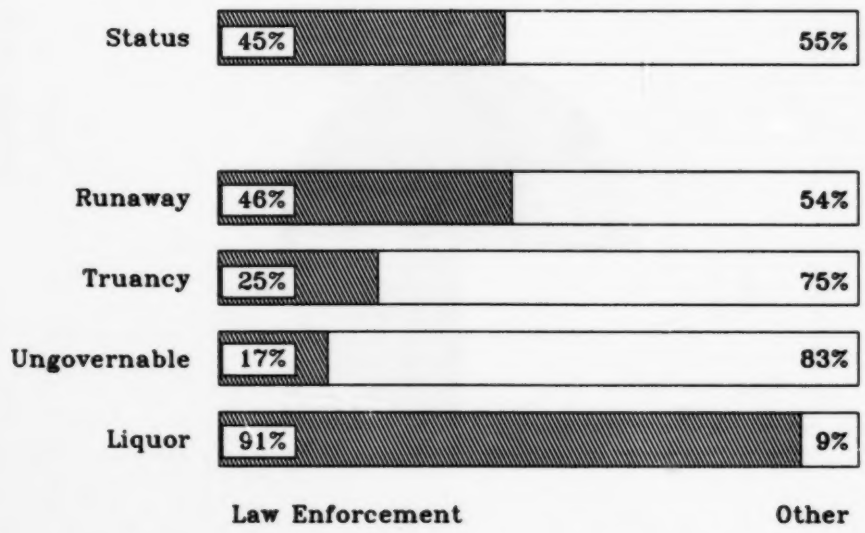


Figure 27

Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1987

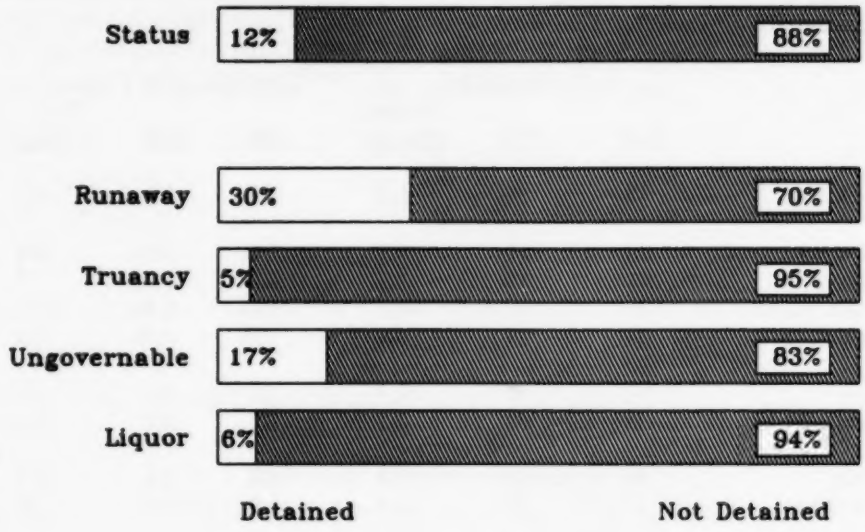
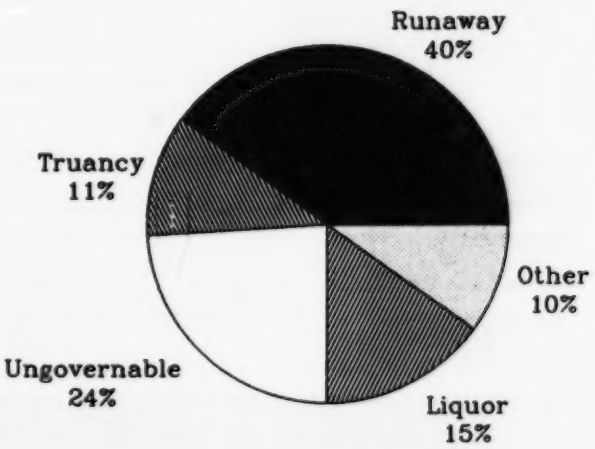


Figure 28

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Detained, 1987



Total Detentions: 10,000

Figure 29

Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases, 1987

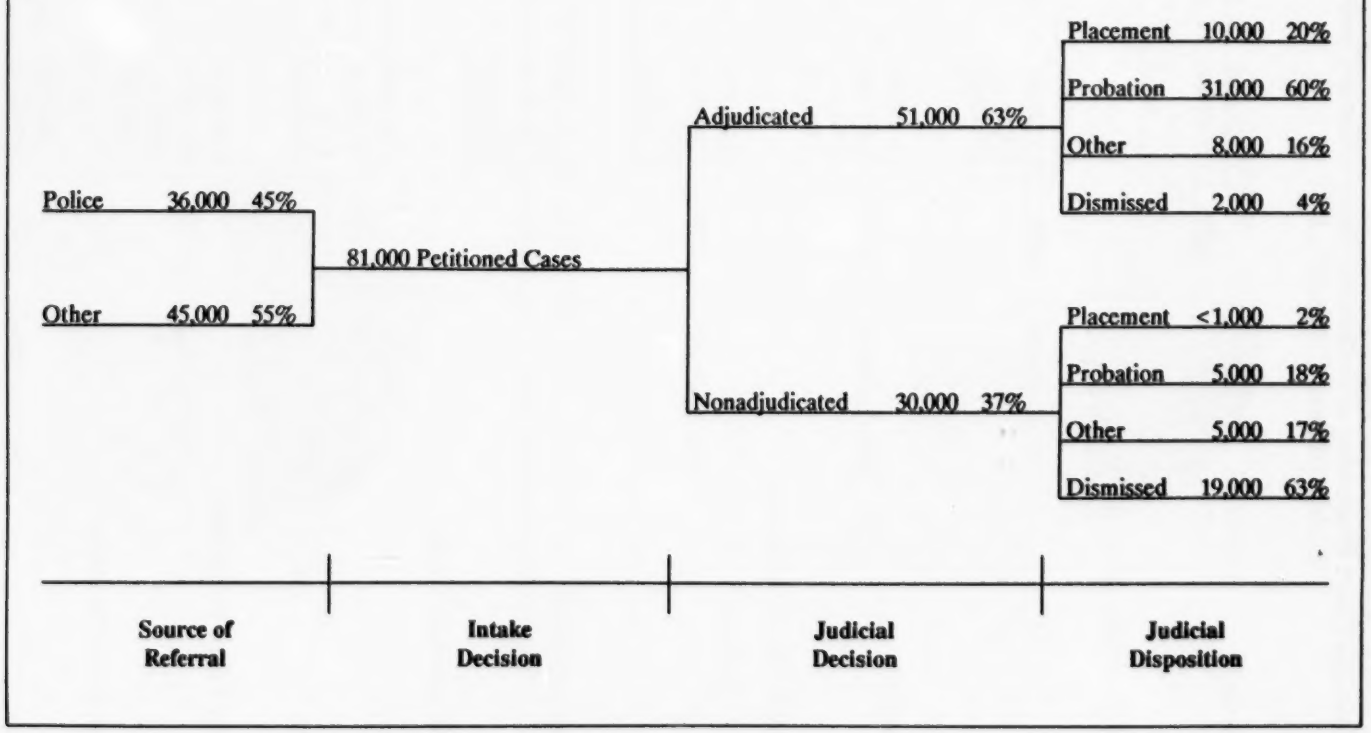


Figure 30
Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1987

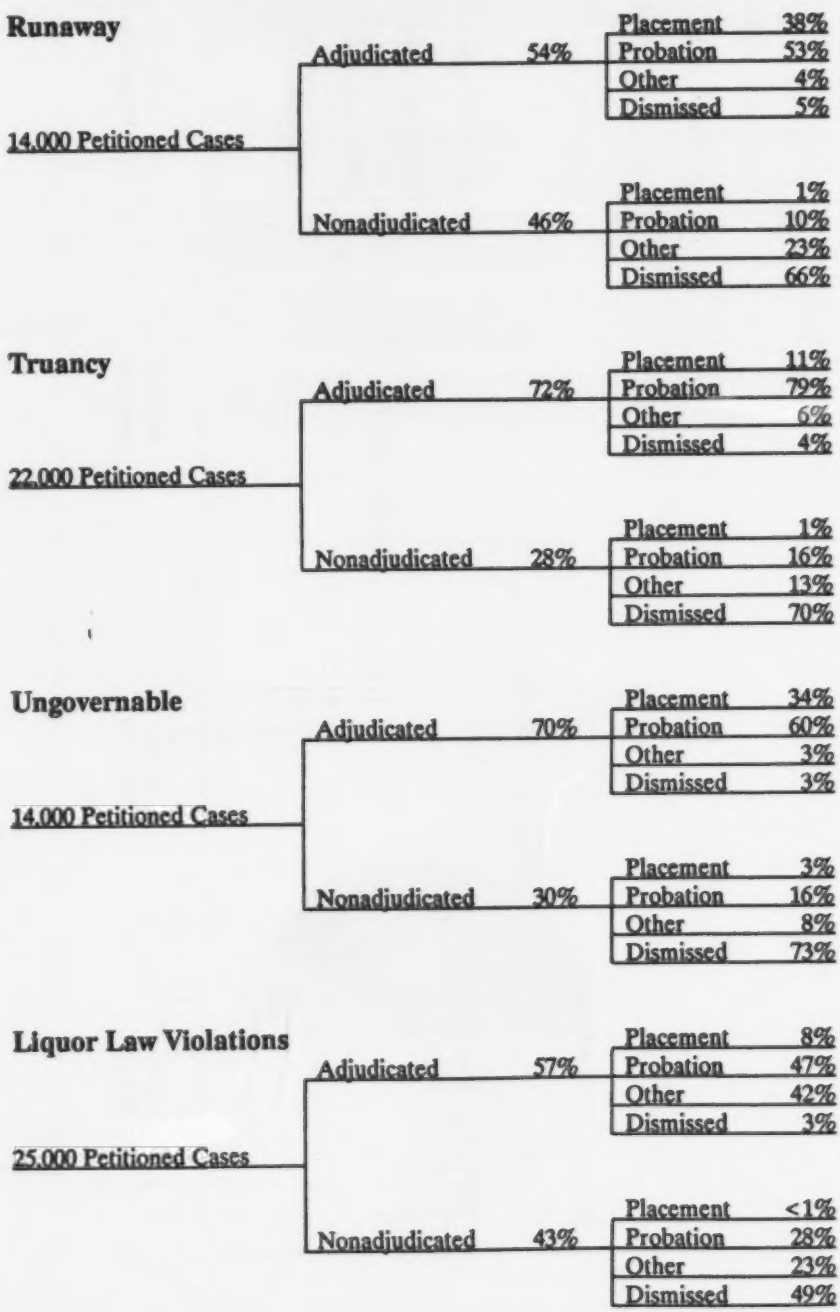


Figure 31

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home, 1987

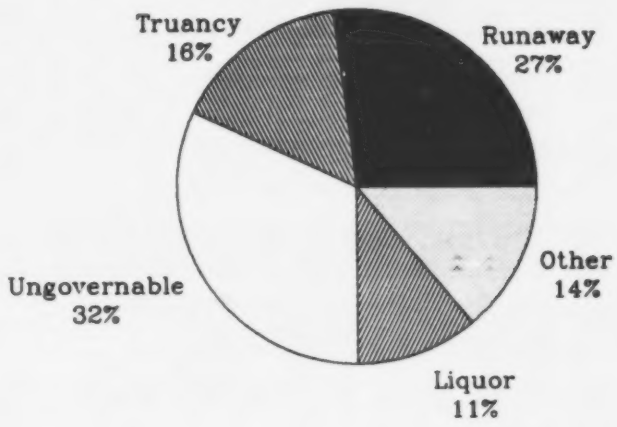


Figure 32

Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1987

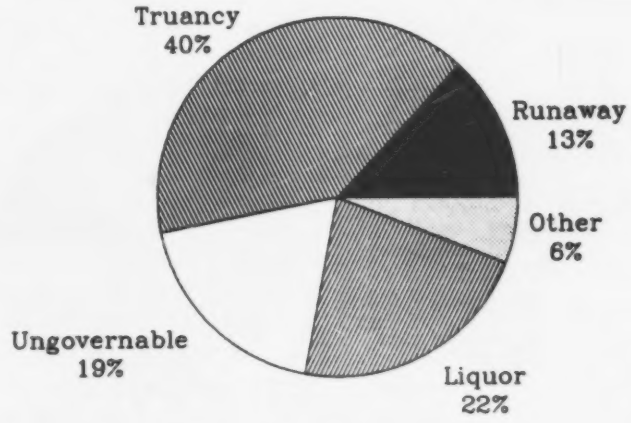


Figure 33
Age at Referral Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1987

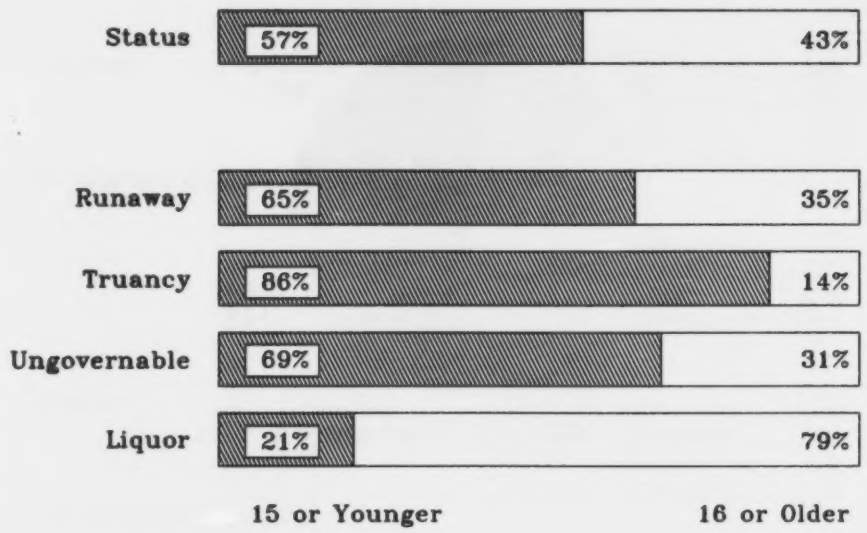


Figure 34
Offense Characteristics of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1987

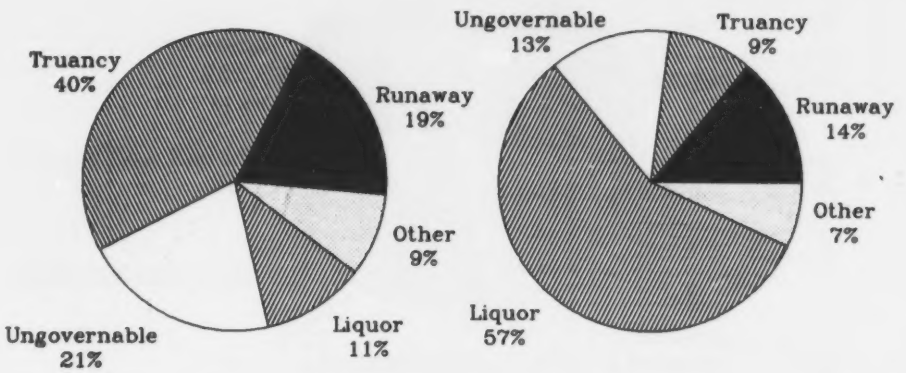
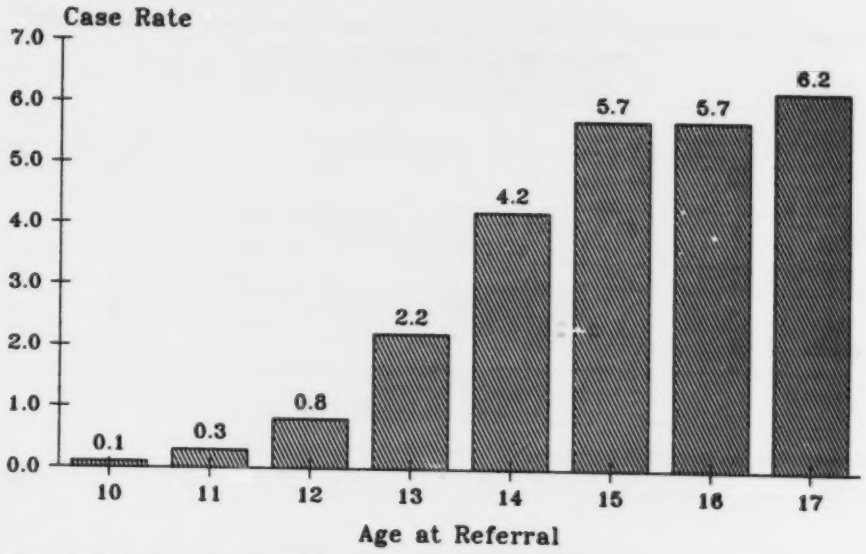


Figure 35

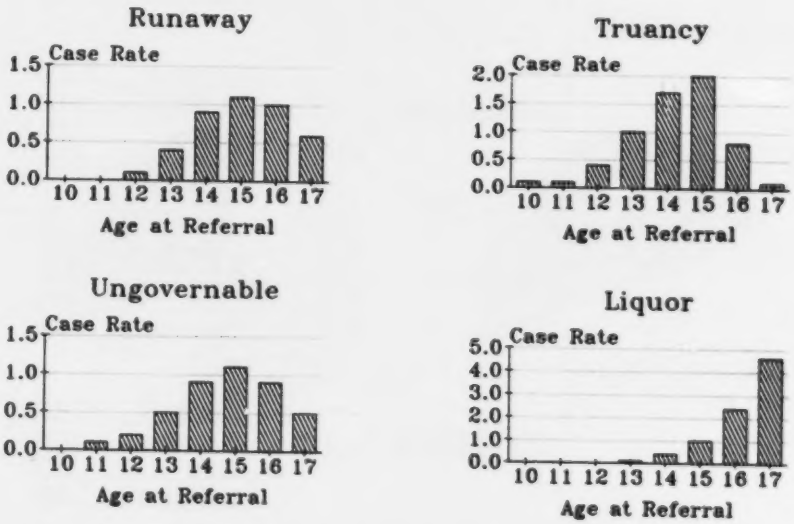
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 36

Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Age at Referral and Offense, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Table 7

Variation in the Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1987
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	8	8	17	16	14	13	13	8
Runaway	•	•	43	35	30	27	30	28
Truancy	•	•	6	5	6	5	4	6
Ungovernable	•	•	20	19	18	18	17	13
Liquor	•	•	•	11	15	7	7	5

• Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 37
Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1987

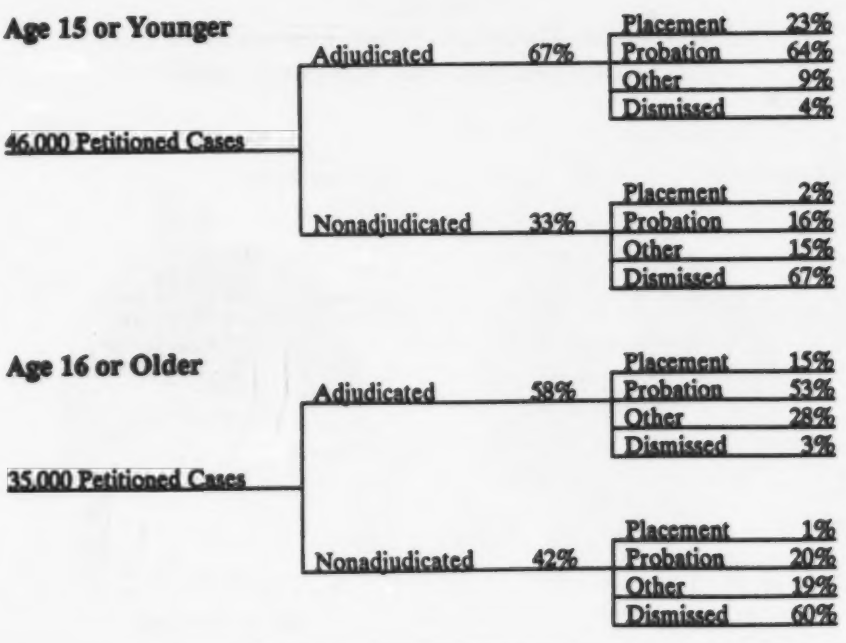


Figure 38
Sex Characteristics of Petitioned
Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1987

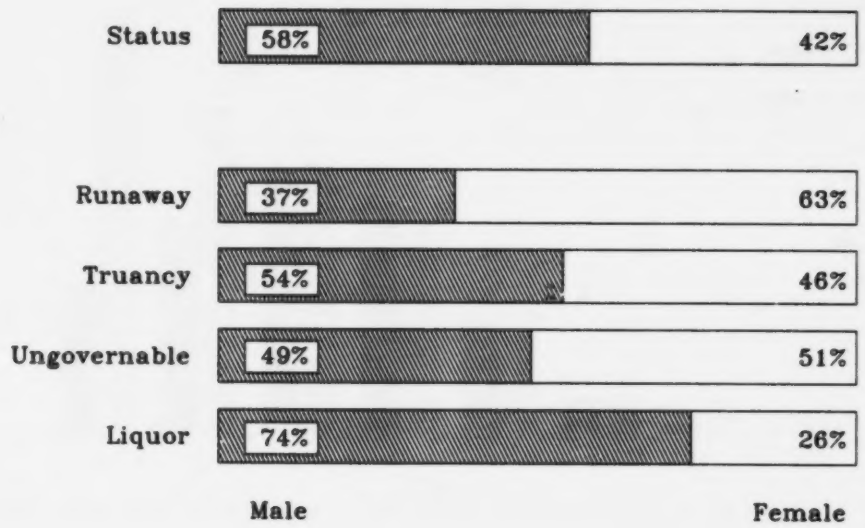


Figure 39
Offense Characteristics of Petitioned
Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1987

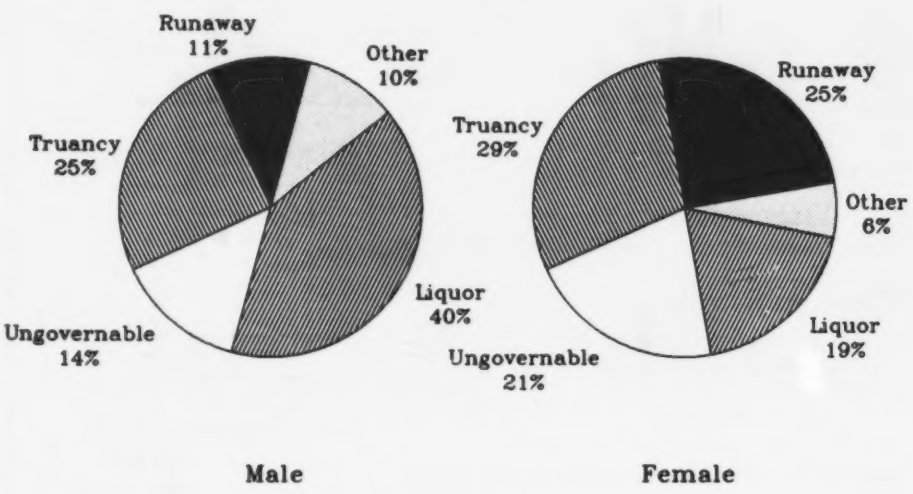
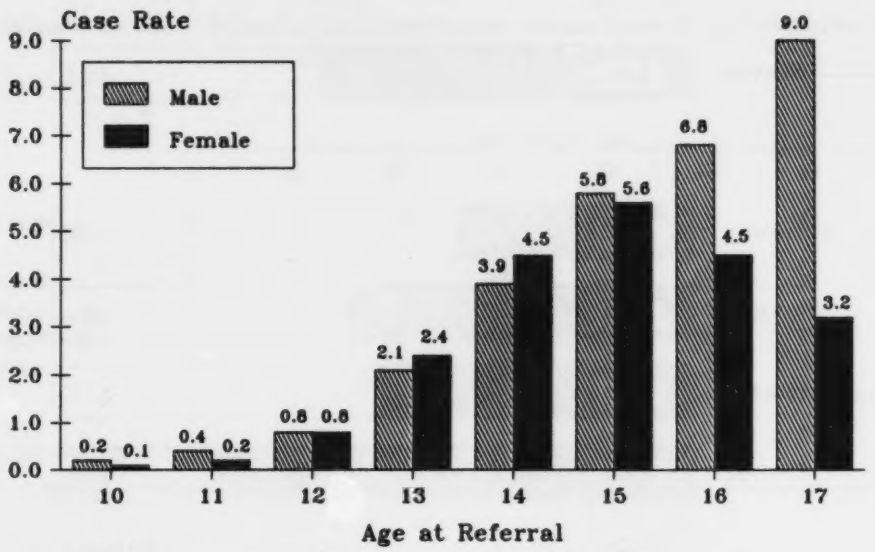


Figure 40

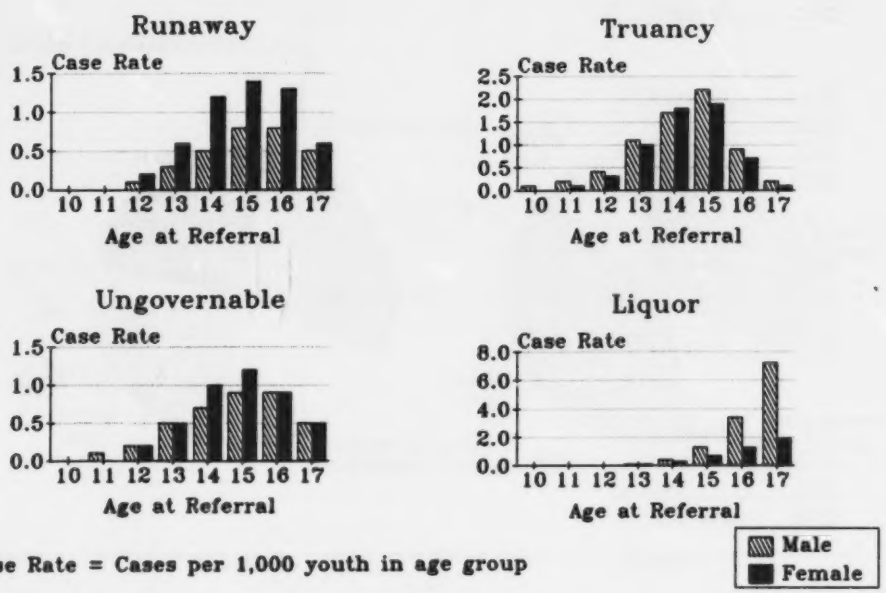
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Age at Referral, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 41

Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Sex, Age at Referral and Offense, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Table 8

Variation in the Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1987
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Male	Female
Status Offense	11	14
Runaway	32	29
Truancy	5	5
Ungovernable	18	16
Liquor	7	4

Figure 42
Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1987

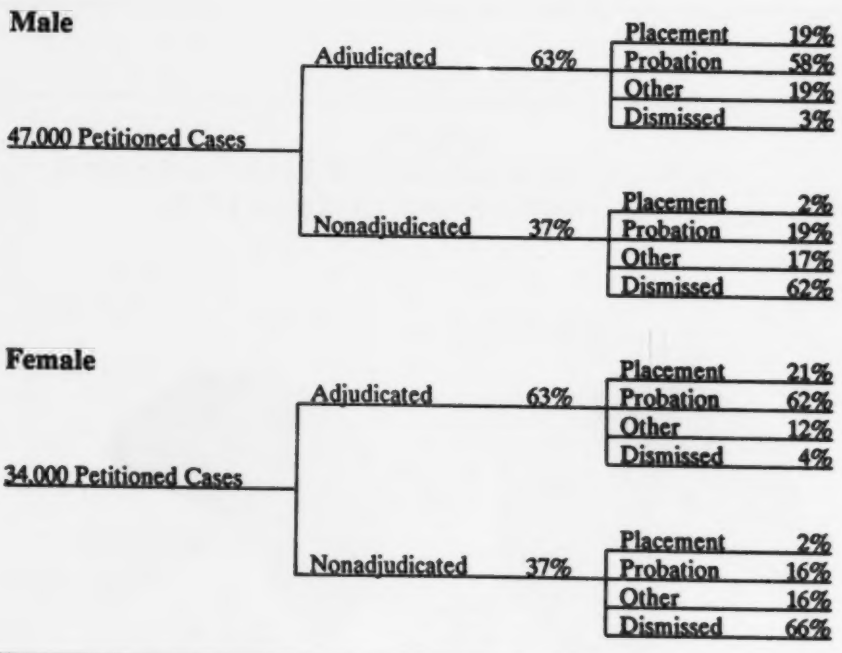


Figure 43
Race Characteristics of Petitioned
Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1987

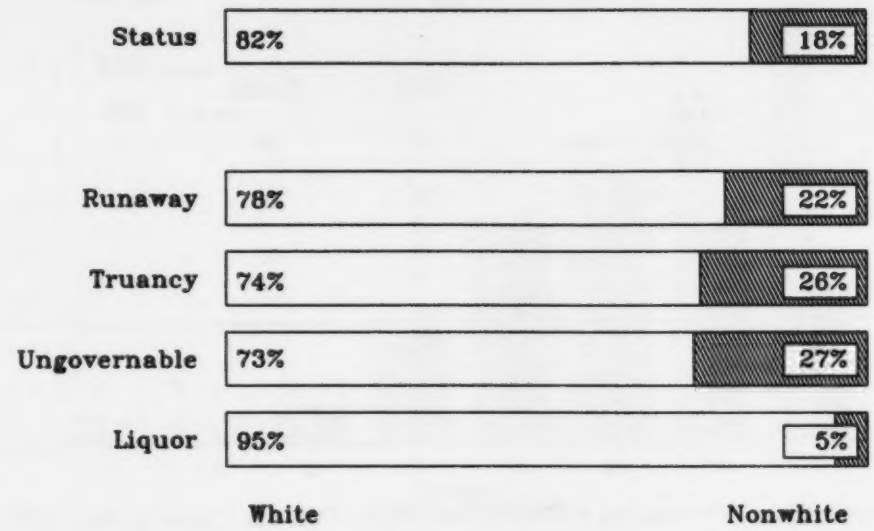


Figure 44
Offense Characteristics of Petitioned
Status Offense Cases by Race, 1987

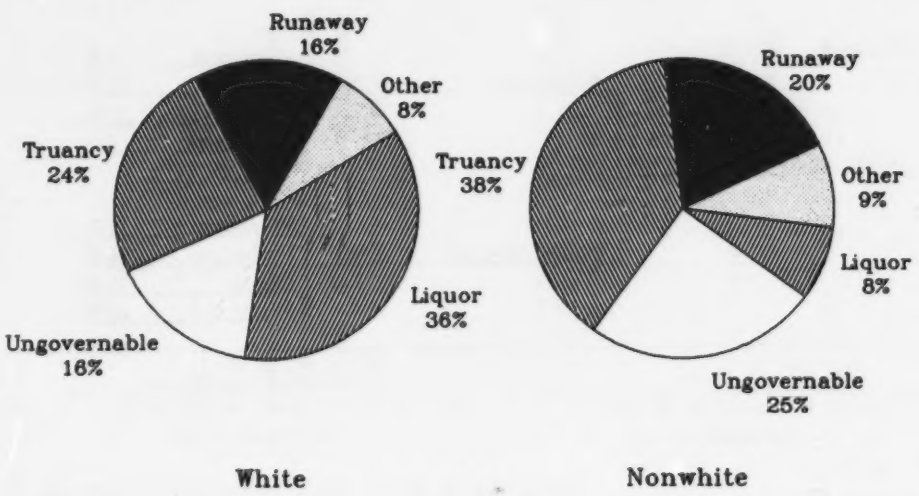
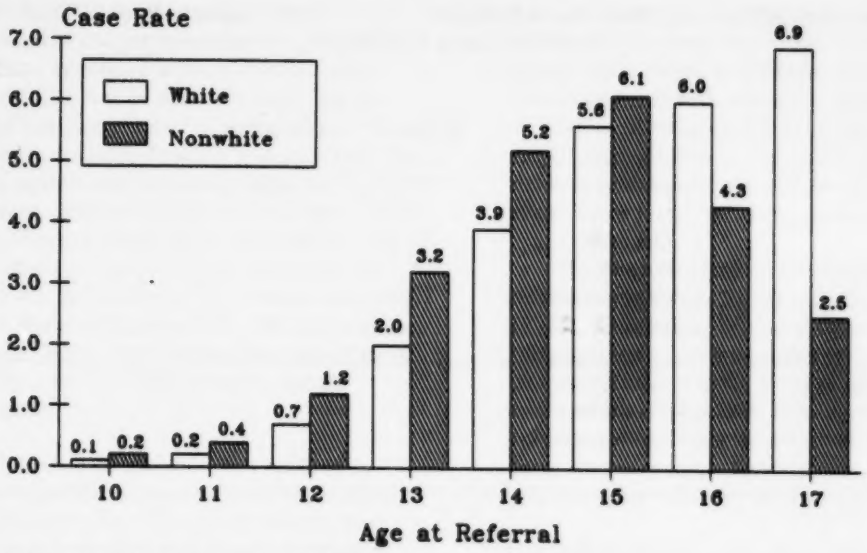


Figure 45

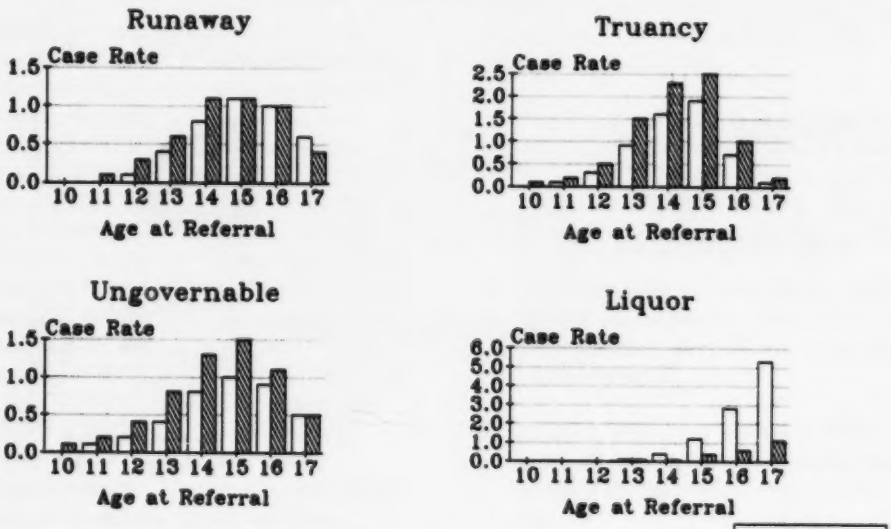
Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race and Age at Referral, 1987



Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Figure 46

Petitioned Status Offense Case Rates by Race, Age at Referral and Offense, 1987



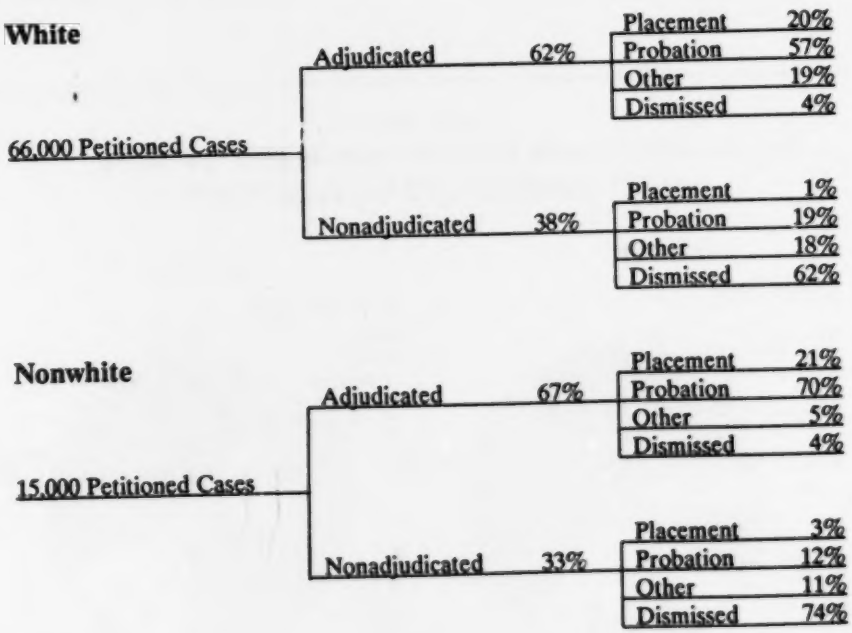
Case Rate = Cases per 1,000 youth in age group

Table 9

Variation in the Use of Detention in Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1987
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	White	Nonwhite
Status Offense	12	16
Runaway	30	29
Truancy	5	5
Ungovernable	17	18
Liquor	6	18

Figure 47
Juvenile Court Processing of Petitioned Status Offense Cases by Race, 1987



CHAPTER 3: DATA BRIEFS

National estimates, such as those presented in the previous chapters, often lack the detail needed to address specific issues because they are, of necessity, based on the largest possible number of jurisdictions. When analyzing available data it is generally true that as the sample size increases, detail decreases. However, analyses of the archived data can test many of assumptions about the activities and procedures of juvenile courts and the youth who come before them. By carefully selecting jurisdictions with compatible data that address a specific issue, detailed findings beyond those possible from national estimates can be developed.

This chapter presents the results of **sample-specific analyses of the 1986 and 1987 juvenile court data files. Each table in this chapter is supported by a large data set and each table identifies the jurisdictions included in the supporting data set. The percentage of the U.S. population at risk contained in each sample is included as an aid to the reader. Throughout this chapter the reader must always keep in mind that the findings are direct reflections of the activities of the courts in each sample and are not national estimates.**

In the style of a reference document *Table Notes* are included to facilitate the reader's interpretation of the analyses rather than as complete summaries of the information in the tables. Analyses are presented in the general offense categories used throughout the first two chapters (delinquency offenses: person, property, drug law violations, and public order; and status offenses: running away, liquor law violations, truancy, ungovernability, and other status offenses) and/or the offense categories used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (index violent crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault; and index property crimes: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). This dual presentation demonstrates the flexibility of the juvenile court data sets. As reference material, each table can be studied independently. However, by reviewing information from several tables based on common data sets, the reader can investigate additional questions and issues. Comparisons across tables based on different data sets should be made with caution. Complete definitions of category labels can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B). Table detail may not add to totals because of rounding or interpolation techniques.

The Data Brief tables are organized into delinquency (Tables 10-42) and status offense (Tables 43-61) sets. Within each set there are tables presenting demographic and case processing information. Each set also contain tables which display 1986-1987 trend data for consistently reporting jurisdictions. Following these there are tables which present case rate and disposition data for selected offenses.

TREND TABLES

While the trend tables may look ominous, they are perhaps the easiest Data Brief tables to understand. (For this reason there are no accompanying *Table Notes*.) To demonstrate the type of information contained in these tables a few findings are presented below. Given the current interest in substance abuse among juveniles, various trends involving status liquor law violation cases have been pulled together to show how this information can be assembled to provide a detailed picture of court processing trends.

- Among juvenile courts in the sample, the number of delinquency cases handled in 1987 was 0.7% higher than the number processed in 1986 (Table 20). The largest increase was among drug offenses (3.1%).

- Among nonwhites, drug offense cases showed the largest increase (27.5%); while among whites, drug offense cases declined 7.6% (Table 20).

- Motor vehicle theft was the only crime index offense to show a substantial increase in referrals to juvenile court (16.2%) (Table 18).

- In the sample, the number of status offense cases dipped 4.0% from 1986 to 1987 (Table 52).

A Look at Status Liquor Law Violation Trends

- Liquor law violation cases were the only status offense cases to show an increase in the number of referrals (3.5%) from 1986 to 1987 (Table 52).

- Among females, status liquor cases increased 5.8%, while among males the increase was only 2.6% (Figure 48).

- The increase in nonwhite status liquor cases was 4 times the increase in white cases (12.1% versus 3.0%).

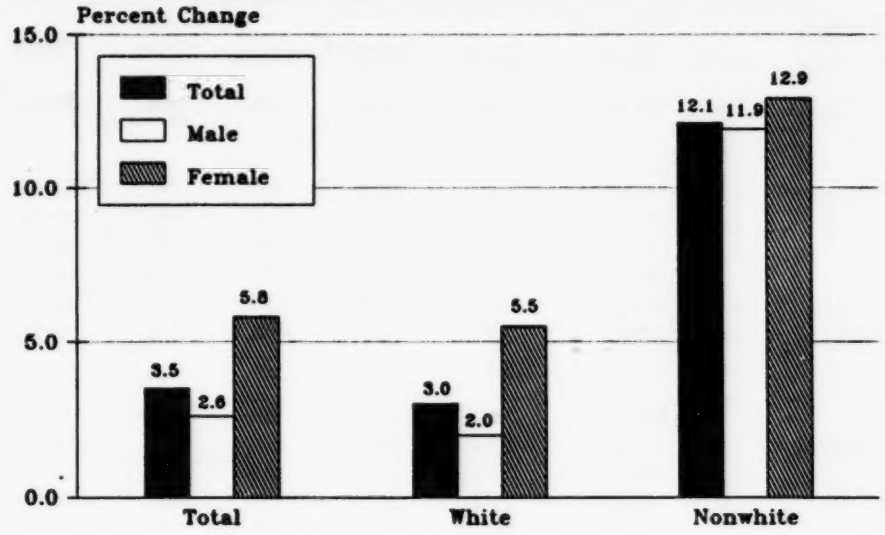
- White males had the smallest increase in liquor cases (2.0%); nonwhite females had the largest increase (12.9%).

- The number of liquor cases dropped 5.4% for juveniles age 15 and younger, but increased for older juveniles; the increase was 3.3% for 16-year-olds and 7.9% for juveniles age 17 and older (Figure 49).

- Among juveniles age 17 and older, unlike younger groups, there was no sex difference in the increase in status liquor cases. Both males and females in the oldest group had about an 8% increase in liquor cases.

Figure 48

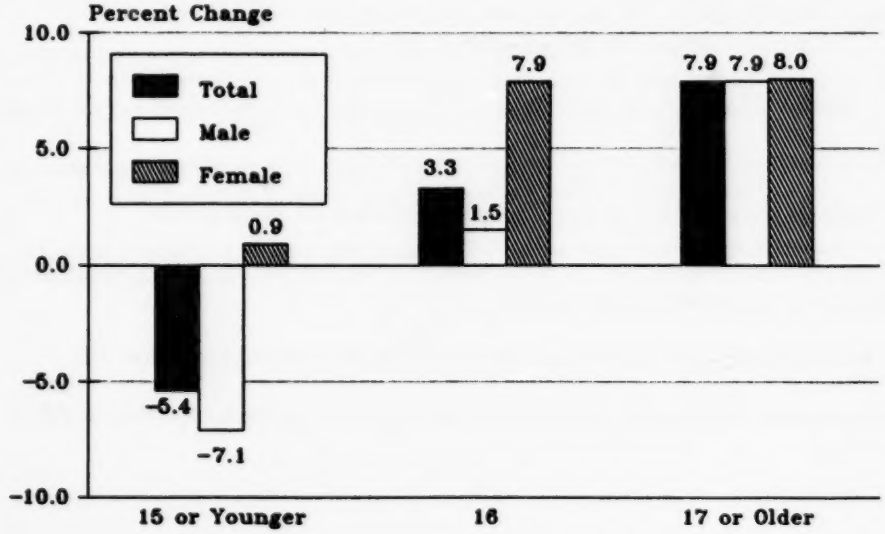
Status Liquor Law Violation Case Trends by Sex and Race, 1986–1987



Note: See Table 52 for detail.

Figure 49

Status Liquor Law Violation Case Trends by Sex and Age, 1986–1987



Note: See Table 53 for detail.

Table 10

What were the delinquency offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Cases	Delinquency Offenses				
		Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Total
Total Cases	**471,668**	**16%**	**57%**	**8%**	**19%**	**100%**
Age						
12 or Younger	42,301	18%	72%	1%	9%	100%
13	37,359	18%	65%	3%	14%	100%
14	62,585	17%	61%	5%	17%	100%
15	88,328	16%	57%	7%	19%	100%
16	112,090	16%	54%	10%	20%	100%
17 or Older	129,005	16%	49%	13%	23%	100%
Sex						
Males	**385,801**	**16%**	**56%**	**8%**	**19%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	35,025	17%	73%	1%	9%	100%
13	29,602	18%	66%	3%	14%	100%
14	49,234	17%	62%	5%	16%	100%
15	71,476	16%	58%	8%	18%	100%
16	92,250	16%	53%	10%	20%	100%
17 or Older	108,215	16%	48%	13%	23%	100%
Females	**85,867**	**17%**	**57%**	**7%**	**20%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	7,276	18%	69%	1%	11%	100%
13	7,757	19%	61%	4%	16%	100%
14	13,351	19%	57%	4%	20%	100%
15	16,852	18%	55%	6%	22%	100%
16	19,840	16%	55%	8%	21%	100%
17 or Older	20,791	15%	54%	10%	21%	100%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of cases for all age groups.
- Public order offenses accounted for 9% of the cases involving juveniles age 12 or younger, but 23% of the cases involving juveniles age 17 or older.
- Females had almost the same proportion of drug law violation cases (7%) as males (8%).
- The courts providing data for this table contained 36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk in 1987.

Table 11

What was the likelihood that a delinquency case was petitioned?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	51	57	48	59	51
Sex					
Male	54	60	51	60	52
Female	39	43	33	49	48
Race					
White	48	53	46	50	48
Black	59	62	54	75	61
Other	49	62	46	45	50
Age					
12 or Younger	30	35	29	41	34
13	43	50	41	45	46
14	49	55	47	52	50
15	53	59	51	57	53
16	55	62	53	61	53
17 or Older	56	63	54	61	53

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Just over half (51%) of all delinquency cases were handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge.
- Drug cases were more likely than other cases to be petitioned.
- Male cases were more likely to be petitioned than female cases in all offense categories.
- Drug cases involving blacks were more likely to be petitioned than drug cases involving whites or other races. Three quarters of the drug cases involving blacks were petitioned.
- For all offense categories, cases involving youth 15 or older were more likely to be petitioned than cases involving younger youth.

Table 12

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was detained prior to disposition?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	24	27	20	35	30
Sex					
Male	25	29	21	36	29
Female	19	19	14	29	32
Race					
White	21	24	18	25	28
Black	30	31	24	51	33
Other	30	36	26	35	37
Age					
12 or Younger	10	13	8	24	19
13	19	22	16	30	30
14	24	27	20	35	32
15	27	30	22	36	33
16	27	31	23	36	31
17 or Older	26	30	22	33	28
Petitioned Cases	37	40	33	49	41
Sex					
Male	38	41	34	50	40
Female	34	32	27	43	44
Race					
White	35	37	31	40	40
Black	42	43	36	60	42
Other	45	49	42	56	50
Age					
12 or Younger	22	25	19	47	36
13	34	34	30	51	44
14	38	40	34	55	46
15	40	42	35	53	45
16	39	43	35	50	41
17 or Older	37	40	33	47	36
Nonpetitioned Cases	10	10	8	13	16
Sex					
Male	10	10	8	13	15
Female	9	9	7	14	17
Race					
White	9	9	7	10	15
Black	11	10	8	24	17
Other	16	20	15	17	21
Age					
12 or Younger	4	5	4	*	8
13	8	9	6	11	16
14	9	10	7	13	17
15	11	11	8	14	16
16	11	11	9	14	16
17 or Older	11	11	9	13	15

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 13

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was placed on probation?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed on Probation				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	35	33	37	38	29
Sex					
Male	36	33	38	38	29
Female	33	34	34	37	28
Race					
White	36	35	38	38	28
Black	35	31	37	39	30
Other	31	30	32	28	29
Age					
12 or Younger	33	31	34	38	30
13	38	38	40	37	30
14	37	36	39	38	30
15	37	35	39	39	30
16	36	33	38	40	29
17 or Older	33	30	34	37	28
Petitioned Cases	44	40	48	46	38
Sex					
Male	44	39	48	46	38
Female	45	42	49	49	38
Race					
White	46	43	50	50	38
Black	41	37	45	43	37
Other	43	35	45	41	44
Age					
12 or Younger	47	40	51	54	38
13	50	46	54	50	37
14	48	43	51	48	40
15	46	42	50	48	39
16	44	39	48	47	38
17 or Older	40	35	43	45	37
Nonpetitioned Cases	25	25	27	26	19
Sex					
Male	26	25	28	27	19
Female	25	27	26	25	19
Race					
White	26	27	28	27	19
Black	25	23	27	27	20
Other	19	20	20	17	14
Age					
12 or Younger	27	26	27	27	26
13	29	29	30	25	23
14	27	27	29	27	20
15	26	26	28	27	19
16	25	25	27	28	19
17 or Older	23	23	25	25	17

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 14

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was placed out-of-home?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Total Cases	10	11	8	13	15
Sex					
Male	11	13	9	14	16
Female	6	5	4	8	14
Race					
White	10	10	8	10	15
Black	13	13	10	19	16
Other	10	13	8	10	14
Age					
12 or Younger	4	4	3	7	9
13	8	9	6	11	15
14	11	12	9	14	17
15	13	13	10	15	18
16	12	13	10	14	17
17 or Older	10	11	8	12	13
Petitioned Cases	20	20	17	22	28
Sex					
Male	21	21	18	23	28
Female	16	12	11	17	27
Race					
White	19	18	16	20	28
Black	21	21	19	25	26
Other	19	21	16	22	26
Age					
12 or Younger	12	12	10	17	24
13	18	17	15	25	30
14	22	22	18	27	31
15	23	22	20	26	32
16	22	21	19	24	30
17 or Older	18	18	15	19	23
Nonpetitioned Cases	0	0	0	0	2

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA (36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- One delinquency case in 10 resulted in out-of-home placement.
- Property offense cases were least likely to result in out-of-home placement.
- Out-of-home placements were almost exclusively limited to petitioned cases; 20% of petitioned cases led to out-of-home placement.

Table 15

Delinquency Case Rates by Offense and Age

	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**48.73**	**41.46**	**74.88**	**77.69**	**65.53**	**121.45**	**18.35**	**16.20**	**26.08**
Person (10-17)	**8.07**	**5.48**	**17.36**	**12.77**	**8.66**	**27.59**	**3.13**	**2.15**	**6.65**
10	0.94	0.63	2.04	1.51	1.06	3.12	0.33	0.17	0.91
11	1.72	1.20	3.60	2.83	2.01	5.83	0.55	0.34	1.29
12	3.17	2.08	6.99	4.88	3.32	10.43	1.37	0.78	3.44
13	6.23	4.16	13.56	9.45	6.35	20.47	2.85	1.86	6.36
14	9.71	6.42	21.23	14.59	9.51	32.43	4.57	3.15	9.51
15	11.88	7.56	27.39	18.47	11.60	42.97	5.01	3.37	10.96
16	13.84	9.52	29.84	22.26	15.14	48.45	5.03	3.67	10.14
17	14.57	10.46	29.94	24.13	17.34	49.41	4.53	3.24	9.34
Property (10-17)	**27.71**	**24.67**	**38.62**	**44.16**	**39.16**	**62.15**	**10.45**	**9.48**	**13.96**
10	4.09	3.22	7.19	6.91	5.36	12.42	1.11	0.95	1.68
11	7.00	5.62	11.93	11.45	9.14	19.82	2.32	1.92	3.74
12	12.43	10.46	19.38	19.61	16.28	31.49	4.88	4.31	6.86
13	22.49	19.34	33.62	35.41	30.05	54.42	8.98	8.13	11.97
14	34.30	30.31	48.24	53.47	46.56	77.75	14.13	13.19	17.40
15	42.08	37.46	58.66	67.49	59.75	95.12	15.60	14.33	20.22
16	46.53	42.24	62.44	74.47	67.68	99.43	17.32	15.72	23.27
17	45.09	41.21	59.59	72.29	66.57	93.57	16.50	14.60	23.63
Drugs (10-17)	**3.96**	**3.16**	**6.84**	**6.58**	**5.02**	**12.22**	**1.21**	**1.21**	**1.21**
10	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01
11	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.02
12	0.28	0.25	0.39	0.43	0.35	0.72	0.12	0.14	0.06
13	1.04	0.85	1.71	1.52	1.13	2.88	0.54	0.55	0.49
14	2.65	2.09	4.58	4.21	3.10	8.09	1.00	1.03	0.91
15	5.41	4.19	9.77	8.96	6.59	17.41	1.71	1.70	1.72
16	8.55	6.74	15.24	14.28	10.77	27.17	2.56	2.54	2.60
17	11.48	9.23	19.88	19.44	15.14	35.45	3.10	3.02	3.42
Public Order (10-17)	**8.99**	**8.14**	**12.06**	**14.18**	**12.70**	**19.49**	**3.56**	**3.36**	**4.26**
10	0.35	0.27	0.60	0.55	0.45	0.93	0.13	0.09	0.26
11	0.79	0.64	1.31	1.25	1.04	2.00	0.31	0.23	0.59
12	2.07	1.69	3.40	3.13	2.53	5.27	0.95	0.80	1.47
13	5.03	4.38	7.31	7.54	6.39	11.60	2.40	2.28	2.85
14	9.58	8.56	13.18	14.03	12.23	20.33	4.91	4.68	5.71
15	13.95	12.44	19.36	21.35	18.80	30.47	6.24	5.85	7.65
16	17.68	16.02	23.83	28.41	25.45	39.31	6.45	6.19	7.45
17	18.82	17.53	23.66	31.16	28.95	39.37	5.85	5.54	7.04

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 16

Delinquency Case Rates by Manner of Handling and Disposition

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases	**51.08**	**43.47**	**78.46**	**81.61**	**68.90**	**127.37**	**19.05**	**16.79**	**27.20**
Petitioned Cases	**26.09**	**20.69**	**45.55**	**43.89**	**34.51**	**77.67**	**7.42**	**6.19**	**11.88**
Waived	0.66	0.43	1.50	1.22	0.79	2.79	0.07	0.05	0.14
Placement	5.22	4.01	9.61	9.09	6.84	17.20	1.17	1.04	1.65
Probation	11.58	9.57	18.82	19.46	16.06	31.67	3.32	2.76	5.34
Dismissed	6.54	4.68	13.21	10.77	7.61	22.14	2.10	1.61	3.85
Other	2.09	2.00	2.41	3.35	3.21	3.87	0.76	0.72	0.89
Nonpetitioned Cases	**24.99**	**22.78**	**32.91**	**37.72**	**34.39**	**49.70**	**11.63**	**10.60**	**15.32**
Placement	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.19	0.21	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.03
Probation	6.36	5.92	7.96	9.67	9.05	11.89	2.90	2.63	3.85
Dismissed	12.00	10.91	15.92	18.18	16.45	24.42	5.51	5.09	7.02
Other	6.50	5.82	8.96	9.68	8.68	13.29	3.17	2.82	4.42

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The rate of dismissal was higher for nonwhites than whites in both petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases.
- The placement rate for petitioned cases was also higher for nonwhites than whites (9.61 versus 4.01).
- The waiver rate for nonwhite males (2.79) was more than 3 times the rate for white males (0.79).
- The rate of dismissal for petitioned delinquency cases was a little more than half the dismissal rate for nonpetitioned delinquency cases.
- Overall, 5.34 delinquency cases were placed out-of-home (5.22 petitioned and 0.12 nonpetitioned) and 17.94 were placed on probation (11.58 petitioned and 6.36 nonpetitioned) for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.

Table 17

Detained Delinquency Case Rates by Sex and Offense

	Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Detained Cases	11.81	8.93	23.30	19.72	14.58	40.25	3.49	3.00	5.46
Person	2.18	1.33	5.54	3.68	2.23	9.49	0.59	0.40	1.38
Property	5.51	4.48	9.64	9.40	7.53	16.85	1.42	1.27	2.04
Drugs	1.38	0.81	3.65	2.35	1.29	6.60	0.36	0.31	0.55
Public Order	2.74	2.31	4.48	4.29	3.53	7.31	1.12	1.03	1.49

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Overall, 11.81 delinquency cases involved detention for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.
- The detention rate for nonwhites was more than twice the rate for whites. The disparity was greatest for drug offenses where the nonwhite detention rate (3.65) was more than 4 times the white rate (0.81).
- The detention rate for drug offense cases involving nonwhite males (6.60) was substantially higher than the corresponding rate for white males (1.29). For females the detention rates for drug offenses were less disparate for whites and nonwhites (0.31 and 0.55 respectively).

Table 18

FBI Index Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Crime Index Total	**148,337**	**144,511**	**-2.6**	**121,684**	**117,951**	**-3.1**	**26,653**	**26,560**	**-0.3**
Index Violent	21,265	19,055	-10.4	18,600	16,761	-9.9	2,664	2,295	-13.9
Murder	439	359	-18.2	402	314	-21.9	37	45	22.3
Forcible Rape	1,137	1,161	2.1	1,123	1,142	1.7	14	19	34.8
Robbery	8,573	7,206	-15.9	7,938	6,673	-15.9	635	533	-16.0
Aggravated Assault	11,116	10,329	-7.1	9,138	8,632	-5.5	1,978	1,697	-14.2
Index Property	127,072	125,456	-1.3	103,084	101,190	-1.8	23,988	24,266	1.2
Burglary	38,869	35,205	-9.4	35,323	31,910	-9.7	3,546	3,295	-7.1
Larceny-Theft	72,461	72,151	-0.4	53,946	53,228	-1.3	18,515	18,923	2.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	14,158	16,454	16.2	12,379	14,573	17.7	1,779	1,881	5.7
Arson	1,584	1,646	3.9	1,435	1,479	3.0	149	167	12.5
White Crime Index Total	**98,114**	**95,066**	**-3.1**	**79,894**	**76,842**	**-3.8**	**18,221**	**18,224**	**0.0**
Index Violent	9,745	8,892	-8.8	8,568	7,869	-8.2	1,177	1,023	-13.1
Murder	232	207	-10.6	208	179	-14.2	24	28	20.8
Forcible Rape	555	529	-4.7	546	519	-4.9	9	11	11.5
Robbery	2,836	2,451	-13.6	2,624	2,261	-13.8	213	191	-10.2
Aggravated Assault	6,122	5,703	-6.8	5,191	4,911	-5.4	931	793	-14.9
Index Property	88,369	86,175	-2.5	71,325	68,973	-3.3	17,044	17,202	0.9
Burglary	28,524	25,646	-10.1	25,767	23,152	-10.2	2,757	2,494	-9.5
Larceny-Theft	49,798	49,638	-0.3	36,971	36,415	-1.5	12,827	13,223	3.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,779	9,581	9.1	7,433	8,208	10.4	1,345	1,374	2.1
Arson	1,268	1,310	3.3	1,154	1,199	3.9	115	111	-2.7
Nonwhite Crime Index Total	**50,223**	**49,445**	**-1.5**	**41,790**	**41,109**	**-1.6**	**8,432**	**8,336**	**-1.1**
Index Violent	11,520	10,164	-11.8	10,032	8,892	-11.4	1,488	1,272	-14.5
Murder	207	152	-26.6	193	135	-30.2	14	17	25.1
Forcible Rape	582	632	8.6	577	623	8.0	5	9	79.8
Robbery	5,736	4,755	-17.1	5,314	4,412	-17.0	422	342	-18.9
Aggravated Assault	4,994	4,625	-7.4	3,947	3,721	-5.7	1,047	904	-13.7
Index Property	38,703	39,281	1.5	31,759	32,217	1.4	6,944	7,064	1.7
Burglary	10,344	9,559	-7.6	9,555	8,758	-8.3	789	801	1.5
Larceny-Theft	22,664	22,514	-0.7	16,976	16,813	-1.0	5,688	5,700	0.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,379	6,872	27.8	4,946	6,366	28.7	433	507	17.0
Arson	316	336	6.5	282	280	-0.4	34	56	63.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, PA, UT, VA
(25.8% of the U.S. population at risk)

Table 19

Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,560**	**470,978**	**0.7**	**382,745**	**385,211**	**0.6**	**84,816**	**85,767**	**1.1**
12 or Younger	39,867	42,299	6.1	33,292	35,020	5.2	6,575	7,280	10.7
13	37,251	37,305	0.1	29,327	29,559	0.8	7,924	7,747	-2.2
14	63,548	62,496	-1.7	50,073	49,163	-1.8	13,476	13,333	-1.1
15	93,871	88,183	-6.1	75,948	71,356	-6.0	17,923	16,827	-6.1
16	109,823	111,890	1.9	90,670	92,076	1.6	19,154	19,814	3.4
17 or Older	123,200	128,804	4.5	103,436	108,037	4.4	19,765	20,768	5.1
White	**317,352**	**313,584**	**-1.2**	**258,400**	**254,450**	**-1.5**	**58,952**	**59,134**	**0.3**
12 or Younger	24,871	26,215	5.4	20,768	21,650	4.2	4,103	4,565	11.3
13	24,033	24,020	-0.1	18,727	18,781	0.3	5,306	5,240	-1.2
14	42,712	40,953	-4.1	33,288	31,671	-4.9	9,424	9,282	-1.5
15	63,909	58,012	-9.2	50,968	46,357	-9.0	12,942	11,655	-9.9
16	75,581	75,833	0.3	62,103	61,813	-0.5	13,477	14,020	4.0
17 or Older	86,246	88,551	2.7	72,546	74,179	2.3	13,699	14,372	4.9
Nonwhite	**150,209**	**157,393**	**4.8**	**124,345**	**130,760**	**5.2**	**25,864**	**26,633**	**3.0**
12 or Younger	14,996	16,084	7.3	12,524	13,370	6.7	2,472	2,714	9.8
13	13,218	13,285	0.5	10,600	10,778	1.7	2,618	2,507	-4.2
14	20,836	21,543	3.4	16,785	17,492	4.2	4,051	4,051	0.0
15	29,962	30,171	0.7	24,980	24,999	0.1	4,981	5,172	3.8
16	34,243	36,057	5.3	28,566	30,263	5.9	5,677	5,794	2.1
17 or Older	36,955	40,253	8.9	30,890	33,858	9.6	6,065	6,395	5.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 20

Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	467,560	470,978	0.7	382,745	385,211	0.6	84,816	85,767	1.1
Person	78,015	77,495	-0.7	63,439	62,974	-0.7	14,576	14,521	-0.4
Property	264,705	266,515	0.7	217,229	217,741	0.2	47,476	48,775	2.7
Drugs	37,154	38,289	3.1	31,298	32,594	4.1	5,856	5,695	-2.8
Public Order	87,687	88,679	1.1	70,779	71,901	1.6	16,908	16,778	-0.8
White	317,352	313,584	-1.2	258,400	254,450	-1.5	58,952	59,134	0.3
Person	41,433	41,220	-0.5	33,606	33,442	-0.5	7,827	7,778	-0.6
Property	185,784	185,396	-0.2	152,121	150,910	-0.8	33,663	34,486	2.4
Drugs	25,891	23,929	-7.6	21,023	19,476	-7.4	4,868	4,453	-8.5
Public Order	64,243	63,040	-1.9	51,650	50,623	-2.0	12,593	12,417	-1.4
Nonwhite	150,209	157,393	4.8	124,345	130,760	5.2	25,864	26,633	3.0
Person	36,582	36,275	-0.8	29,834	29,533	-1.0	6,748	6,742	-0.1
Property	78,921	81,119	2.8	65,108	66,831	2.6	13,813	14,288	3.4
Drugs	11,263	14,360	27.5	10,274	13,118	27.7	988	1,242	25.6
Public Order	23,443	25,639	9.4	19,129	21,278	11.2	4,315	4,361	1.1

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 21

Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,560**	**470,978**	**0.7**	**382,745**	**385,211**	**0.6**	**84,816**	**85,767**	**1.1**
Person	78,015	77,495	-0.7	63,439	62,974	-0.7	14,576	14,521	-0.4
Property	264,705	266,515	0.7	217,229	217,741	0.2	47,476	48,775	2.7
Drugs	37,154	38,289	3.1	31,298	32,594	4.1	5,856	5,695	-2.8
Public Order	87,687	88,679	1.1	70,779	71,901	1.6	16,908	16,778	-0.8
Age 12 or Younger	**39,867**	**42,299**	**6.1**	**33,292**	**35,020**	**5.2**	**6,575**	**7,280**	**10.7**
Person	7,005	7,439	6.2	5,698	6,092	6.9	1,307	1,348	3.1
Property	28,611	30,489	6.6	24,211	25,471	5.2	4,400	5,019	14.1
Drugs	438	434	-0.9	346	348	0.7	92	86	-6.6
Public Order	3,813	3,936	3.2	3,037	3,109	2.3	776	827	6.6
Age 13	**37,251**	**37,305**	**0.1**	**29,327**	**29,559**	**0.8**	**7,924**	**7,747**	**-2.2**
Person	6,645	6,692	0.7	5,079	5,193	2.3	1,566	1,499	-4.3
Property	24,039	24,108	0.3	19,341	19,404	0.3	4,698	4,704	0.1
Drugs	1,330	1,117	-16.0	1,008	834	-17.2	323	283	-12.4
Public Order	5,237	5,388	2.9	3,899	4,127	5.8	1,337	1,261	-5.7
Age 14	**63,548**	**62,496**	**-1.7**	**50,073**	**49,163**	**-1.8**	**13,476**	**13,333**	**-1.1**
Person	10,790	10,797	0.1	8,328	8,315	-0.2	2,461	2,481	0.8
Property	38,395	38,104	-0.8	30,910	30,453	-1.5	7,485	7,651	2.2
Drugs	3,390	2,948	-13.0	2,685	2,401	-10.6	705	547	-22.4
Public Order	10,974	10,647	-3.0	8,150	7,994	-1.9	2,824	2,654	-6.0
Age 15	**93,871**	**88,183**	**-6.1**	**75,948**	**71,356**	**-6.0**	**17,923**	**16,827**	**-6.1**
Person	15,341	14,282	-6.9	12,353	11,330	-8.3	2,989	2,953	-1.2
Property	53,559	50,610	-5.5	43,770	41,411	-5.4	9,789	9,199	-6.0
Drugs	7,039	6,516	-7.4	5,858	5,508	-6.0	1,180	1,008	-14.6
Public Order	17,932	16,775	-6.5	13,967	13,108	-6.1	3,965	3,667	-7.5
Age 16	**109,823**	**111,890**	**1.9**	**90,670**	**92,076**	**1.6**	**19,154**	**19,814**	**3.4**
Person	18,207	17,859	-1.9	15,032	14,676	-2.4	3,175	3,184	0.3
Property	59,041	60,122	1.8	48,648	49,182	1.1	10,393	10,940	5.3
Drugs	10,458	11,060	5.8	8,851	9,439	6.7	1,608	1,621	0.8
Public Order	22,117	22,848	3.3	18,139	18,779	3.5	3,978	4,069	2.3
Age 17 or Older	**123,200**	**128,804**	**4.5**	**103,436**	**108,037**	**4.4**	**19,765**	**20,768**	**5.1**
Person	20,027	20,425	2.0	16,949	17,369	2.5	3,078	3,056	-0.7
Property	61,060	63,081	3.3	50,349	51,819	2.9	10,711	11,262	5.1
Drugs	14,499	16,214	11.8	12,550	14,064	12.1	1,949	2,150	10.3
Public Order	27,614	29,085	5.3	23,587	24,785	5.1	4,027	4,300	6.8

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 22

Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,560**	**470,978**	**0.7**	**382,745**	**385,211**	**0.6**	**84,816**	**85,767**	**1.1**
Person	78,015	77,495	-0.7	63,439	62,974	-0.7	14,576	14,521	-0.4
Property	264,705	266,515	0.7	217,229	217,741	0.2	47,476	48,775	2.7
Drugs	37,154	38,289	3.1	31,298	32,594	4.1	5,856	5,695	-2.8
Public Order	87,687	88,679	1.1	70,779	71,901	1.6	16,908	16,778	-0.8
Petitioned Cases	**238,544**	**240,705**	**0.9**	**205,182**	**207,282**	**1.0**	**33,362**	**33,423**	**0.2**
Person	45,236	44,289	-2.1	38,602	37,983	-1.6	6,635	6,306	-5.0
Property	128,839	128,348	-0.4	112,665	112,043	-0.6	16,174	16,305	0.8
Drugs	20,304	22,465	10.6	17,744	19,676	10.9	2,560	2,789	8.9
Public Order	44,165	45,603	3.3	36,171	37,580	3.9	7,994	8,024	0.4
Nonpetitioned Cases	**229,017**	**230,273**	**0.5**	**177,563**	**177,928**	**0.2**	**51,454**	**52,345**	**1.7**
Person	32,779	33,206	1.3	24,837	24,991	0.6	7,941	8,215	3.4
Property	135,866	138,167	1.7	104,565	105,697	1.1	31,302	32,470	3.7
Drugs	16,850	15,824	-6.1	13,553	12,918	-4.7	3,297	2,906	-11.9
Public Order	43,522	43,076	-1.0	34,608	34,322	-0.8	8,915	8,754	-1.8

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 23

Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Disposition and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**467,560**	**470,978**	**0.7**	**382,745**	**385,211**	**0.6**	**84,816**	**85,767**	**1.1**
Waived	5,535	6,091	10.0	5,202	5,775	11.0	333	316	-5.2
Placement	50,222	49,302	-1.8	44,468	43,774	-1.6	5,754	5,528	-3.9
Probation	166,182	165,400	-0.5	137,997	137,411	-0.4	28,185	27,989	-0.7
Dismissed	170,762	171,011	0.1	137,036	136,758	-0.2	33,726	34,253	1.6
Other	74,859	79,175	5.8	58,041	61,493	5.9	16,818	17,682	5.1
Petitioned Cases	**238,544**	**240,705**	**0.9**	**205,182**	**207,282**	**1.0**	**33,362**	**33,423**	**0.2**
Waived	5,535	6,091	10.0	5,202	5,775	11.0	333	316	-5.2
Placement	48,991	48,156	-1.7	43,462	42,887	-1.3	5,529	5,269	-4.7
Probation	105,392	106,805	1.3	90,687	91,847	1.3	14,706	14,958	1.7
Dismissed	58,592	60,406	3.1	49,325	50,948	3.3	9,267	9,458	2.1
Other	20,034	19,247	-3.9	16,507	15,825	-4.1	3,527	3,422	-3.0
Nonpetitioned Cases	**229,017**	**230,273**	**0.5**	**177,563**	**177,928**	**0.2**	**51,454**	**52,345**	**1.7**
Placement	1,231	1,145	-7.0	1,006	886	-11.9	225	259	15.1
Probation	60,790	58,595	-3.6	47,311	45,564	-3.7	13,479	13,031	-3.3
Dismissed	112,170	110,604	-1.4	87,712	85,810	-2.2	24,458	24,794	1.4
Other	54,825	59,928	9.3	41,534	45,668	10.0	13,291	14,260	7.3

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 24

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**100,164**	**96,942**	**-3.2**	**85,208**	**82,964**	**-2.6**	**14,956**	**13,979**	**-6.5**
12 or Younger	3,564	3,533	-0.9	3,080	3,001	-2.6	484	532	9.9
13	6,443	6,082	-5.6	5,186	4,998	-3.6	1,256	1,084	-13.8
14	13,205	12,569	-4.8	10,610	10,042	-5.4	2,595	2,527	-2.6
15	21,883	19,954	-8.8	18,303	16,837	-8.0	3,579	3,117	-12.9
16	26,490	26,104	-1.5	22,782	22,659	-0.5	3,708	3,445	-7.1
17 or Older	28,580	28,700	0.4	25,247	25,426	0.7	3,333	3,274	-1.8
White	**63,802**	**58,684**	**-8.0**	**53,333**	**49,067**	**-8.0**	**10,469**	**9,617**	**-8.1**
12 or Younger	1,846	1,816	-1.6	1,559	1,511	-3.1	286	305	6.6
13	3,752	3,448	-8.1	2,935	2,733	-6.9	817	715	-12.6
14	8,332	7,491	-10.1	6,537	5,721	-12.5	1,795	1,771	-1.3
15	14,060	11,924	-15.2	11,413	9,771	-14.4	2,646	2,153	-18.6
16	17,117	16,113	-5.9	14,488	13,652	-5.8	2,629	2,461	-6.4
17 or Older	18,696	17,892	-4.3	16,400	15,679	-4.4	2,296	2,213	-3.6
Nonwhite	**36,362**	**38,258**	**5.2**	**31,875**	**33,897**	**6.3**	**4,487**	**4,361**	**-2.8**
12 or Younger	1,718	1,716	-0.1	1,520	1,490	-2.0	198	227	14.6
13	2,691	2,634	-2.1	2,252	2,265	0.6	439	369	-16.0
14	4,873	5,078	4.2	4,073	4,321	6.1	800	757	-5.4
15	7,823	8,030	2.7	6,890	7,067	2.6	933	964	3.3
16	9,373	9,991	6.6	8,294	9,007	8.6	1,079	984	-8.8
17 or Older	9,885	10,808	9.3	8,847	9,747	10.2	1,038	1,061	2.2

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 25

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**100,164**	**96,942**	**-3.2**	**85,208**	**82,964**	**-2.6**	**14,956**	**13,979**	**-6.5**
Person	19,364	17,890	-7.6	16,646	15,525	-6.7	2,718	2,365	-13.0
Property	47,994	45,164	-5.9	41,845	39,479	-5.7	6,149	5,685	-7.5
Drugs	10,007	11,352	13.4	8,609	9,911	15.1	1,398	1,442	3.1
Public Order	22,799	22,536	-1.2	18,108	18,049	-0.3	4,691	4,487	-4.3
White	**63,802**	**58,684**	**-8.0**	**53,333**	**49,067**	**-8.0**	**10,469**	**9,617**	**-8.1**
Person	9,893	8,775	-11.3	8,402	7,513	-10.6	1,491	1,262	-15.3
Property	31,997	29,366	-8.2	27,581	25,309	-8.2	4,416	4,057	-8.1
Drugs	5,777	5,349	-7.4	4,661	4,347	-6.7	1,116	1,002	-10.2
Public Order	16,136	15,193	-5.8	12,689	11,897	-6.2	3,446	3,296	-4.4
Nonwhite	**36,362**	**38,258**	**5.2**	**31,875**	**33,897**	**6.3**	**4,487**	**4,361**	**-2.8**
Person	9,471	9,115	-3.8	8,244	8,012	-2.8	1,228	1,103	-10.2
Property	15,997	15,798	-1.2	14,264	14,170	-0.7	1,732	1,628	-6.0
Drugs	4,231	6,003	41.9	3,948	5,563	40.9	282	439	55.6
Public Order	6,663	7,343	10.2	5,418	6,152	13.5	1,245	1,191	-4.3

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 26

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**100,164**	**96,942**	**-3.2**	**85,208**	**82,964**	**-2.6**	**14,956**	**13,979**	**-6.5**
Person	19,364	17,890	-7.6	16,646	15,525	-6.7	2,718	2,365	-13.0
Property	47,994	45,164	-5.9	41,845	39,479	-5.7	6,149	5,685	-7.5
Drugs	10,007	11,352	13.4	8,609	9,911	15.1	1,398	1,442	3.1
Public Order	22,799	22,536	-1.2	18,108	18,049	-0.3	4,691	4,487	-4.3
Age 12 or Younger	**3,564**	**3,533**	**-0.9**	**3,080**	**3,001**	**-2.6**	**484**	**532**	**9.9**
Person	845	777	-8.1	722	649	-10.1	123	128	4.0
Property	2,032	2,052	1.0	1,794	1,794	0.0	238	258	8.7
Drugs	65	93	41.6	54	81	49.5	11	11	3.1
Public Order	621	611	-1.7	509	477	-6.3	113	135	19.5
Age 13	**6,443**	**6,082**	**-5.6**	**5,186**	**4,998**	**-3.6**	**1,256**	**1,084**	**-13.8**
Person	1,333	1,225	-8.1	1,046	993	-5.1	287	232	-19.0
Property	3,456	3,211	-7.1	2,921	2,727	-6.7	534	485	-9.3
Drugs	289	286	-1.0	212	228	7.9	77	58	-25.4
Public Order	1,365	1,360	-0.4	1,007	1,051	4.3	358	309	-13.7
Age 14	**13,205**	**12,569**	**-4.8**	**10,610**	**10,042**	**-5.4**	**2,595**	**2,527**	**-2.6**
Person	2,501	2,422	-3.2	2,034	1,951	-4.1	467	471	1.0
Property	6,777	6,341	-6.4	5,689	5,262	-7.5	1,088	1,079	-0.8
Drugs	777	887	14.2	649	753	16.0	128	134	4.7
Public Order	3,150	2,919	-7.3	2,238	2,076	-7.2	912	843	-7.6
Age 15	**21,883**	**19,954**	**-8.8**	**18,303**	**16,837**	**-8.0**	**3,579**	**3,117**	**-12.9**
Person	4,066	3,584	-11.9	3,432	3,058	-10.9	634	525	-17.1
Property	10,713	9,657	-9.9	9,272	8,438	-9.0	1,441	1,219	-15.4
Drugs	1,912	2,003	4.7	1,641	1,760	7.2	271	243	-10.3
Public Order	5,191	4,711	-9.3	3,958	3,582	-9.5	1,234	1,130	-8.4
Age 16	**26,490**	**26,104**	**-1.5**	**22,782**	**22,659**	**-0.5**	**3,708**	**3,445**	**-7.1**
Person	5,194	4,711	-9.3	4,518	4,174	-7.6	675	537	-20.5
Property	12,379	11,924	-3.7	10,875	10,543	-3.0	1,504	1,381	-8.2
Drugs	2,984	3,425	14.8	2,583	3,011	16.5	401	415	3.5
Public Order	5,933	6,044	1.9	4,805	4,931	2.6	1,128	1,113	-1.3
Age 17 or Older	**28,580**	**28,700**	**0.4**	**25,247**	**25,426**	**0.7**	**3,333**	**3,274**	**-1.8**
Person	5,425	5,172	-4.7	4,893	4,700	-3.9	533	471	-11.5
Property	12,637	11,979	-5.2	11,294	10,716	-5.1	1,343	1,263	-6.0
Drugs	3,980	4,659	17.0	3,469	4,077	17.5	511	581	13.8
Public Order	6,537	6,891	5.4	5,591	5,933	6.1	947	958	1.2

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 27

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**100,164**	**96,942**	**-3.2**	**85,208**	**82,964**	**-2.6**	**14,956**	**13,979**	**-6.5**
Person	19,364	17,890	-7.6	16,646	15,525	-6.7	2,718	2,365	-13.0
Property	47,994	45,164	-5.9	41,845	39,479	-5.7	6,149	5,685	-7.5
Drugs	10,007	11,352	13.4	8,609	9,911	15.1	1,398	1,442	3.1
Public order	22,799	22,536	-1.2	18,108	18,049	-0.3	4,691	4,487	-4.3
Petitioned Cases	**80,916**	**78,544**	**-2.9**	**70,100**	**68,565**	**-2.2**	**10,815**	**9,979**	**-7.7**
Person	16,563	15,287	-7.7	14,461	13,548	-6.3	2,102	1,739	-17.3
Property	38,714	36,312	-6.2	34,457	32,514	-5.6	4,257	3,798	-10.8
Drugs	8,251	9,570	16.0	7,256	8,478	16.9	996	1,092	9.7
Public order	17,387	17,375	-0.1	13,927	14,025	0.7	3,460	3,350	-3.2
Nonpetitioned Cases	**19,248**	**18,398**	**-4.4**	**15,108**	**14,398**	**-4.7**	**4,141**	**4,000**	**-3.4**
Person	2,801	2,603	-7.1	2,185	1,977	-9.5	616	626	1.6
Property	9,280	8,852	-4.6	7,388	6,965	-5.7	1,892	1,887	-0.3
Drugs	1,756	1,782	1.5	1,354	1,432	5.8	402	350	-13.1
Public order	5,412	5,161	-4.6	4,181	4,024	-3.8	1,231	1,137	-7.6

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, VA
(32.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 28

MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER CASES

What were the murder/nonnegligent manslaughter case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.05**	**0.03**	**0.10**	**0.08**	**0.05**	**0.18**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.21	0.01	0.00	0.02
15	0.07	0.04	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.06
16	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.38	0.03	0.02	0.05
17	0.13	0.10	0.25	0.23	0.16	0.48	0.03	0.03	0.01

What happened to murder/nonnegligent manslaughter cases referred to juvenile court?

	Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10- 17)	**420**	**230**	**189**	**370**	**198**	**172**	**50**	**32**	**17**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	18%	21%	14%	15%	17%	12%	*	*	*
Yes	82%	79%	86%	85%	83%	88%	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	19%	17%	21%	20%	19%	22%	*	*	*
Placement	34%	34%	35%	35%	37%	34%	*	*	*
Probation	11%	15%	7%	11%	14%	7%	*	*	*
Dismissed	16%	12%	21%	18%	12%	24%	*	*	*
Other	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, PA, UT, VA
(30.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 29

FORCIBLE RAPE CASES

What were the forcible rape case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.18**	**0.10**	**0.45**	**0.34**	**0.19**	**0.86**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**
10	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.00
12	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.11	0.04	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.01
13	0.15	0.08	0.38	0.29	0.16	0.74	0.01	0.01	0.01
14	0.20	0.11	0.49	0.38	0.22	0.94	0.01	0.00	0.02
15	0.25	0.13	0.68	0.48	0.24	1.30	0.02	0.01	0.02
16	0.30	0.16	0.78	0.57	0.31	1.47	0.02	0.01	0.05
17	0.35	0.22	0.83	0.68	0.43	1.61	0.01	0.01	0.00

What happened to forcible rape cases referred to juvenile court?

	Forcible Rape Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**1,485**	**665**	**820**	**1,452**	**645**	**807**	**33**	**20**	**13**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	21%	22%	19%	20%	21%	19%	*	*	*
Yes	79%	78%	81%	80%	79%	81%	*	*	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	*	*	*
Placement	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	*	*	*
Probation	27%	29%	25%	27%	29%	25%	*	*	*
Dismissed	24%	19%	28%	24%	18%	28%	*	*	*
Other	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%	1%	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NJ, PA, SD, UT, VA
(28.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 30

ROBBERY CASES

What were the robbery case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.12**	**0.45**	**3.52**	**2.04**	**0.82**	**6.43**	**0.16**	**0.07**	**0.47**
10	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.02
11	0.11	0.03	0.42	0.21	0.05	0.77	0.02	0.01	0.06
12	0.31	0.11	1.00	0.55	0.20	1.79	0.05	0.01	0.19
13	0.65	0.27	2.00	1.18	0.48	3.64	0.10	0.04	0.29
14	1.25	0.46	4.02	2.21	0.81	7.12	0.24	0.09	0.79
15	1.72	0.64	5.60	3.16	1.17	10.23	0.23	0.09	0.73
16	2.13	0.89	6.73	3.90	1.60	12.32	0.28	0.14	0.82
17	2.32	1.02	7.16	4.26	1.86	13.19	0.27	0.13	0.78

What happened to robbery cases referred to juvenile court?

	Robbery Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**10,736**	**3,428**	**7,308**	**10,019**	**3,180**	**6,840**	**717**	**248**	**468**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	21%	19%	21%	20%	18%	21%	28%	31%	26%
Yes	79%	81%	79%	80%	82%	79%	72%	69%	74%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	7%	6%	8%	8%	6%	8%	3%	3%	3%
Placement	24%	25%	23%	24%	26%	24%	17%	19%	16%
Probation	28%	31%	26%	27%	31%	26%	29%	26%	31%
Dismissed	18%	15%	19%	17%	14%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Other	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%	5%	3%	6%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 31

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CASES

What were the aggravated assault case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**1.74**	**1.13**	**3.93**	**2.82**	**1.90**	**6.11**	**0.62**	**0.33**	**1.65**
10	0.18	0.11	0.43	0.28	0.18	0.64	0.07	0.03	0.20
11	0.33	0.22	0.70	0.52	0.37	1.10	0.12	0.07	0.28
12	0.56	0.35	1.28	0.86	0.58	1.86	0.24	0.12	0.67
13	1.14	0.68	2.72	1.70	1.10	3.83	0.55	0.25	1.57
14	1.93	1.21	4.43	2.92	1.92	6.39	0.89	0.46	2.38
15	2.47	1.43	6.19	3.92	2.31	9.61	0.96	0.51	2.57
16	3.15	2.05	7.19	5.20	3.46	11.53	1.01	0.58	2.60
17	3.58	2.55	7.43	6.07	4.47	11.96	0.97	0.53	2.62

What happened to aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Aggravated Assault Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**16,736**	**8,515**	**8,221**	**13,864**	**7,317**	**6,547**	**2,872**	**1,197**	**1,675**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	33%	35%	31%	31%	33%	29%	42%	49%	37%
Yes	67%	65%	69%	69%	67%	71%	58%	51%	63%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	14%	13%	15%	15%	13%	16%	8%	7%	8%
Probation	28%	29%	27%	28%	30%	26%	27%	24%	29%
Dismissed	19%	17%	22%	19%	17%	21%	19%	15%	22%
Other	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 32

BURGLARY CASES

What were the burglary case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**5.92**	**5.51**	**7.38**	**10.58**	**9.79**	**13.43**	**1.02**	**1.01**	**1.04**
10	0.83	0.66	1.44	1.48	1.13	2.73	0.14	0.16	0.08
11	1.45	1.17	2.43	2.53	2.02	4.36	0.31	0.28	0.42
12	2.48	2.14	3.68	4.35	3.69	6.68	0.52	0.50	0.59
13	4.70	4.18	6.53	8.26	7.28	11.73	0.98	0.95	1.11
14	7.27	6.67	9.36	12.75	11.51	17.10	1.50	1.57	1.26
15	9.23	8.60	11.48	16.63	15.47	20.80	1.51	1.46	1.66
16	9.97	9.54	11.57	18.07	17.28	20.99	1.49	1.47	1.58
17	9.72	9.34	11.14	17.55	16.81	20.27	1.49	1.49	1.48

What happened to burglary cases referred to juvenile court?

	Burglary Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**57,164**	**41,591**	**15,574**	**52,376**	**37,880**	**14,496**	**4,788**	**3,711**	**1,078**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	30%	32%	27%	29%	30%	26%	45%	45%	42%
Yes	70%	68%	73%	71%	70%	74%	55%	55%	58%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	15%	14%	17%	15%	14%	18%	8%	8%	9%
Probation	36%	37%	34%	36%	37%	34%	30%	30%	30%
Dismissed	12%	11%	15%	12%	11%	15%	12%	11%	14%
Other	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 33

LARCENY-THEFT CASES

What were the larceny-theft case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**12.30**	**10.75**	**17.84**	**17.40**	**15.25**	**25.16**	**6.94**	**6.04**	**10.16**
10	1.95	1.42	3.84	3.09	2.21	6.22	0.75	0.58	1.34
11	3.48	2.64	6.49	5.22	3.91	9.96	1.66	1.31	2.89
12	6.47	5.28	10.68	9.30	7.41	16.06	3.50	3.03	5.12
13	10.93	9.22	17.01	15.52	12.87	24.92	6.14	5.39	8.76
14	15.66	13.62	22.80	21.81	18.73	32.65	9.19	8.23	12.51
15	18.14	16.01	25.82	25.77	22.68	36.78	10.19	9.07	14.26
16	19.82	17.89	26.97	27.88	25.52	36.55	11.39	9.94	16.82
17	18.90	17.00	26.01	26.54	24.53	34.03	10.88	9.10	17.52

What happened to larceny-theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	Larceny-Theft Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**118,071**	**80,501**	**37,570**	**85,706**	**58,557**	**27,149**	**32,365**	**21,944**	**10,421**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	62%	65%	57%	58%	61%	53%	72%	75%	67%
Yes	38%	35%	43%	42%	39%	47%	28%	25%	33%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	5%	5%	7%	6%	6%	8%	3%	2%	3%
Probation	18%	17%	20%	20%	19%	22%	14%	12%	17%
Dismissed	9%	8%	12%	10%	8%	13%	7%	6%	10%
Other	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	3%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 34

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CASES

What were the motor vehicle theft case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**2.36**	**1.81**	**4.34**	**4.04**	**2.99**	**7.81**	**0.59**	**0.57**	**0.69**
10	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.01
11	0.12	0.08	0.25	0.21	0.14	0.45	0.03	0.02	0.04
12	0.39	0.27	0.80	0.62	0.40	1.40	0.14	0.13	0.17
13	1.25	0.88	2.54	2.06	1.38	4.49	0.40	0.36	0.52
14	2.93	2.35	4.98	4.77	3.62	8.79	1.01	1.01	0.99
15	4.32	3.37	7.76	7.39	5.54	13.99	1.13	1.11	1.18
16	4.77	3.64	8.93	8.31	6.20	16.07	1.06	0.98	1.38
17	4.10	3.09	7.87	7.24	5.34	14.33	0.79	0.73	1.04

What happened to motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	Motor Vehicle Theft Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases(10-17)	**22,292**	**13,356**	**8,936**	**19,589**	**11,341**	**8,247**	**2,704**	**2,015**	**689**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	35%	38%	30%	33%	36%	28%	49%	50%	46%
Yes	65%	62%	70%	67%	64%	72%	51%	50%	54%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Placement	16%	15%	18%	17%	16%	19%	10%	10%	9%
Probation	29%	28%	29%	29%	29%	30%	24%	23%	25%
Dismissed	13%	11%	17%	13%	11%	17%	12%	11%	15%
Other	5%	7%	3%	5%	7%	3%	5%	6%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 35

ARSON CASES

What were the arson case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.20**	**0.38**	**0.39**	**0.33**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.07**
10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.02
11	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.03
12	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.04	0.03	0.07
13	0.27	0.29	0.20	0.46	0.50	0.34	0.07	0.08	0.06
14	0.33	0.34	0.30	0.56	0.59	0.48	0.10	0.09	0.12
15	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.43	0.44	0.39	0.09	0.07	0.16
16	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.03	0.03	0.04
17	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.38	0.40	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.04

What happened to arson cases referred to juvenile court?

	Arson Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**2,174**	**1,711**	**463**	**1,939**	**1,548**	**391**	**235**	**163**	**72**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	42%	44%	36%	42%	44%	37%	43%	46%	*
Yes	58%	56%	64%	58%	56%	63%	57%	54%	*
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	*
Placement	11%	10%	16%	11%	10%	16%	9%	7%	*
Probation	28%	28%	28%	27%	28%	26%	28%	26%	*
Dismissed	13%	12%	15%	13%	12%	15%	16%	17%	*
Other	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 36

SIMPLE ASSAULT CASES

What were the simple assault case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**4.34**	**3.22**	**8.32**	**6.35**	**4.72**	**12.19**	**2.23**	**1.65**	**4.27**
10	0.61	0.43	1.24	0.95	0.72	1.79	0.24	0.12	0.66
11	1.05	0.78	2.03	1.69	1.29	3.12	0.38	0.23	0.90
12	1.92	1.34	3.98	2.76	2.02	5.39	1.04	0.62	2.52
13	3.64	2.57	7.42	5.12	3.62	10.41	2.10	1.47	4.31
14	5.42	3.89	10.72	7.44	5.21	15.23	3.29	2.51	6.01
15	6.43	4.54	13.18	9.13	6.38	18.87	3.61	2.62	7.18
16	7.22	5.53	13.43	10.73	8.15	20.17	3.55	2.80	6.29
17	7.21	5.70	12.81	11.15	8.85	19.66	3.07	2.40	5.55

What happened to simple assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Simple Assault Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**41,298**	**23,935**	**17,363**	**31,074**	**18,030**	**13,044**	**10,224**	**5,905**	**4,319**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	54%	57%	51%	51%	55%	47%	63%	63%	62%
Yes	46%	43%	49%	49%	45%	53%	37%	37%	38%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	4%	4%	3%
Probation	19%	18%	19%	20%	19%	21%	15%	16%	14%
Dismissed	17%	14%	20%	17%	15%	20%	15%	13%	18%
Other	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 37

WEAPONS OFFENSE CASES

What were the weapons offense case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**0.93**	**0.73**	**1.66**	**1.65**	**1.32**	**2.85**	**0.18**	**0.11**	**0.41**
10	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.04
11	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.06
12	0.2[illegible]	0.17	0.45	0.39	0.31	0.66	0.08	0.03	0.24
13	0.55	0.41	1.04	0.93	0.71	1.71	0.14	0.09	0.34
14	1.04	0.81	1.84	1.80	1.45	3.04	0.24	0.14	0.59
15	1.40	1.07	2.60	2.47	1.92	4.45	0.29	0.19	0.65
16	1.79	1.39	3.29	3.22	2.54	5.71	0.30	0.19	0.72
17	1.95	1.58	3.32	3.55	2.91	5.91	0.27	0.19	0.58

What happened to weapons offense cases referred to juvenile court?

	Weapons Offense Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**8,889**	**5,451**	**3,437**	**8,070**	**5,050**	**3,020**	**819**	**401**	**418**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	51%	57%	40%	50%	57%	38%	57%	59%	56%
Yes	49%	43%	60%	50%	43%	62%	43%	41%	44%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Placement	10%	8%	12%	10%	8%	13%	7%	8%	5%
Probation	24%	22%	28%	24%	22%	29%	22%	21%	23%
Dismissed	12%	10%	16%	12%	10%	16%	11%	10%	13%
Other	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(36.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

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Table 38

SHOPLIFTING CASES

What were the shoplifting case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	6.85	6.06	9.75	8.52	7.56	12.02	5.11	4.49	7.37
10	1.34	0.98	2.64	2.06	1.46	4.22	0.58	0.47	0.97
11	2.27	1.78	4.03	3.22	2.49	5.88	1.27	1.03	2.12
12	4.01	3.35	6.34	5.31	4.35	8.77	2.64	2.30	3.82
13	6.69	5.81	9.84	8.53	7.29	13.00	4.76	4.26	6.54
14	9.03	7.97	12.78	11.15	9.68	16.38	6.79	6.17	9.01
15	9.80	8.85	13.26	12.16	11.01	16.33	7.34	6.61	10.03
16	10.41	9.49	13.86	12.39	11.58	15.43	8.33	7.32	12.20
17	9.86	8.81	13.84	11.75	10.94	14.84	7.86	6.58	12.79

What happened to shoplifting cases referred to juvenile court?

	Shoplifting Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	63,861	43,616	19,645	40,267	27,953	12,314	22,794	15,663	7,131
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	74%	77%	67%	72%	75%	65%	77%	80%	71%
Yes	26%	23%	33%	28%	25%	35%	23%	20%	29%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	2%	2%	2%
Probation	14%	12%	18%	15%	13%	19%	12%	10%	16%
Dismissed	6%	5%	8%	6%	5%	9%	6%	5%	8%
Other	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NJ, PA, UT, VA
(34.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 39

VANDALISM CASES

What were the vandalism case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	2.88	2.87	2.90	5.03	5.01	5.09	0.62	0.62	0.61
10	0.87	0.79	1.12	1.55	1.42	2.01	0.14	0.13	0.18
11	1.22	1.11	1.62	2.21	2.00	2.95	0.19	0.17	0.25
12	1.71	1.64	1.94	2.99	2.88	3.39	0.36	0.34	0.45
13	2.76	2.64	3.15	4.75	4.53	5.52	0.67	0.68	0.67
14	3.56	3.54	3.62	6.16	6.10	6.35	0.84	0.85	0.77
15	4.00	4.02	3.92	6.99	7.06	6.75	0.93	0.86	0.93
16	4.25	4.34	3.94	7.47	7.62	6.92	0.90	0.93	0.80
17	4.30	4.24	3.58	7.17	7.43	6.23	0.87	0.90	0.77

What happened to vandalism cases referred to juvenile court?

	Vandalism Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	27,568	21,336	6,233	24,722	19,119	5,603	2,846	2,216	629
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	60%	62%	55%	60%	61%	55%	63%	65%	57%
Yes	40%	38%	45%	40%	39%	45%	37%	35%	43%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%
Probation	17%	17%	16%	18%	18%	17%	14%	14%	15%
Dismissed	14%	12%	20%	14%	12%	20%	14%	13%	20%
Other	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 40

DRUG POSSESSION/USE CASES

What were the drug possession/use case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	1.90	1.78	2.44	2.97	2.71	4.19	0.77	0.81	0.57
10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00
11	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.02	0.03	0.00
12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.27	0.08	0.09	0.04
13	0.61	0.56	0.85	0.75	0.63	1.33	0.47	0.50	0.33
14	1.51	1.34	2.27	2.28	1.91	3.96	0.69	0.74	0.46
15	2.71	2.50	3.72	4.28	3.82	6.41	1.08	1.13	0.87
16	4.03	3.86	4.82	6.36	5.93	8.41	1.59	1.72	0.98
17	5.11	4.82	6.53	8.18	7.59	11.03	1.88	1.92	1.67

What happened to drug possession/use cases referred to juvenile court?

	Drug Possession/Use Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	9,868	7,667	2,201	7,912	5,963	1,949	1,956	1,705	252
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	47%	51%	33%	45%	50%	32%	51%	53%	42%
Yes	53%	49%	67%	55%	50%	68%	49%	47%	58%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	16%	14%	24%	17%	14%	26%	13%	13%	15%
Probation	25%	24%	30%	26%	24%	30%	24%	24%	29%
Dismissed	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%	9%	8%	7%	10%
Other	4%	5%	3%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, PA, UT
(20.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 41

DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES

What were the drug trafficking case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	1.98	1.56	4.81	3.33	2.54	7.83	0.57	0.53	0.89
10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.02
12	0.20	0.16	0.35	0.29	0.22	0.65	0.09	0.10	0.04
13	0.63	0.46	1.40	1.01	0.71	2.41	0.22	0.20	0.34
14	1.42	1.06	3.07	2.32	1.64	5.40	0.47	0.44	0.56
15	2.77	2.11	5.90	4.75	3.53	10.47	0.71	0.64	1.04
16	4.27	3.30	8.95	7.21	5.43	15.71	1.20	1.09	1.72
17	5.50	4.45	10.59	9.21	7.33	18.26	1.59	1.44	2.33

What happened to drug trafficking cases referred to juvenile court?

	Drug Trafficking Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	18,352	6,697	3,655	8,904	5,597	3,307	1,448	1,180	348
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	41%	50%	24%	39%	49%	23%	50%	54%	34%
Yes	59%	50%	76%	61%	51%	77%	50%	46%	66%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	19%	14%	29%	21%	15%	30%	10%	7%	18%
Probation	30%	28%	34%	30%	28%	34%	28%	27%	32%
Dismissed	8%	6%	10%	7%	6%	10%	10%	9%	11%
Other	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, PA, UT
(20.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 42

MARIJUANA CASES

What were the marijuana case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	1.80	1.70	2.27	3.06	2.84	4.00	0.49	0.50	0.44
10	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01
11	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.01
12	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.11	0.12	0.06
13	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.92	0.90	1.02	0.30	0.33	0.17
14	1.35	1.29	1.60	2.16	2.02	2.71	0.51	0.53	0.43
15	2.68	2.51	3.42	4.50	4.15	5.99	0.80	0.82	0.70
16	3.83	3.55	5.07	6.56	6.02	8.97	0.98	0.99	0.94
17	4.70	4.38	6.18	8.24	7.62	11.00	0.98	0.98	1.01

What happened to marijuana cases referred to juvenile court?

	Marijuana Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	12,516	9,558	2,958	10,874	8,187	2,686	1,643	1,371	272
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	58%	62%	44%	56%	61%	43%	68%	69%	60%
Yes	42%	38%	56%	44%	39%	57%	32%	31%	40%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Placement	6%	6%	9%	7%	6%	10%	3%	3%	5%
Probation	21%	20%	24%	22%	21%	25%	16%	16%	15%
Dismissed	10%	7%	19%	10%	7%	19%	9%	8%	17%
Other	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, NJ, PA, UT
(26.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 43

What were the status offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Cases	Status Offenses					
		Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other	Total
Total Cases	**83,758**	**21%**	**32%**	**11%**	**21%**	**14%**	**100%**
Age							
12 or Younger	5,008	24%	3%	24%	39%	10%	100%
13	6,325	26%	6%	20%	32%	16%	100%
14	12,542	27%	11%	19%	29%	15%	100%
15	18,101	25%	20%	16%	23%	15%	100%
16	20,698	21%	40%	5%	19%	15%	100%
17 or Older	21,085	13%	62%	2%	10%	12%	100%
Sex							
Males	**48,571**	**14%**	**40%**	**11%**	**18%**	**17%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	2,998	20%	3%	23%	42%	12%	100%
13	3,002	20%	6%	23%	31%	20%	100%
14	5,789	18%	13%	21%	27%	22%	100%
15	9,295	17%	24%	17%	21%	20%	100%
16	12,520	14%	47%	5%	16%	18%	100%
17 or Older	14,967	8%	68%	2%	8%	14%	100%
Females	**35,187**	**32%**	**21%**	**11%**	**26%**	**9%**	**100%**
12 or Younger	2,010	29%	3%	25%	36%	7%	100%
13	3,322	33%	5%	17%	33%	12%	100%
14	6,754	35%	9%	17%	30%	9%	100%
15	8,806	34%	16%	15%	26%	10%	100%
16	8,178	33%	29%	5%	24%	9%	100%
17 or Older	6,118	25%	48%	2%	15%	9%	100%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Liquor law violations accounted for the largest proportion (32%) of status offense cases.
- Males were charged with a liquor law violation in 40% of their status offense cases, compared to only 21% for females.
- Female caseloads had a larger proportion of runaway cases than did male caseloads. This was true for every age group.
- The courts providing data for this table contained 32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk in 1987.

Table 44

What was the likelihood that a status offense case was petitioned?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Petitioned					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
Total Cases	20	16	21	34	21	12
Sex						
Male	20	15	23	32	21	12
Female	20	17	18	36	22	12
Race						
White	20	15	21	34	23	11
Black	21	20	28	32	18	20
Other	25	16	31	43	18	19
Age						
12 or Younger	20	13	12	30	17	21
13	21	15	21	37	20	12
14	21	17	22	35	21	13
15	22	17	23	34	23	14
16	20	17	21	37	23	10
17 or Older	19	14	21	22	21	10

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- One in five status offense cases were handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge.
- Truancy cases were more likely to be petitioned than other types of status offense cases.
- Male truancy cases were somewhat less likely to be petitioned than their female counterparts.
- Whites were more likely than blacks to have their truancy cases petitioned. For runaway cases, however, the reverse was true.
- Truancy cases involving juveniles age 17 or older were less likely to be petitioned than cases involving younger juveniles.

Table 45

What was the likelihood that a status offender was detained prior to disposition?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Detained					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	8	17	5	2	8	3
Sex						
Male	7	18	5	2	9	3
Female	9	16	4	2	8	3
Race						
White	8	17	5	2	9	2
Black	9	15	9	1	7	9
Other	9	21	4	2	13	3
Age						
12 or Younger	6	14	6	1	4	2
13	8	16	5	1	7	2
14	8	16	6	2	8	2
15	8	17	5	1	7	4
16	9	18	4	2	10	3
17 or Older	8	17	5	3	14	3
Petitioned Cases	13	28	9	4	14	9
Sex						
Male	12	31	10	4	13	10
Female	15	27	7	4	14	7
Race						
White	13	30	8	4	14	7
Black	14	22	21	3	13	22
Other	15	•	•	•	•	•
Age						
12 or Younger	12	34	•	5	11	•
13	13	28	•	3	14	10
14	16	34	18	5	15	7
15	13	24	12	3	13	9
16	15	28	9	5	14	10
17 or Older	11	28	7	•	13	11
Nonpetitioned Cases	7	15	4	1	7	2
Sex						
Male	6	16	4	0	8	2
Female	7	14	3	1	6	2
Race						
White	7	15	4	1	7	2
Black	7	13	4	0	6	6
Other	8	18	3	1	12	1
Age						
12 or Younger	4	11	•	0	3	1
13	6	14	4	0	5	1
14	6	13	3	1	5	2
15	7	15	3	0	6	3
16	7	16	3	1	8	2
17 or Older	7	15	5	3	14	2

• Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, VA
(29.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 46

What was the likelihood that a status offender was placed on probation?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed on Probation					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total Cases	**28**	**9**	**28**	**30**	**19**	**14**
Sex						
Male	21	8	28	29	18	13
Female	19	9	29	33	19	16
Race						
White	21	8	28	31	19	14
Black	17	11	28	22	18	12
Other	20	10	27	39	12	14
Age						
12 or Younger	18	9	28	25	17	21
13	20	9	32	36	18	20
14	20	10	36	34	18	14
15	20	9	32	30	20	14
16	21	9	30	26	20	12
17 or Older	20	6	25	21	18	11
Petitioned Cases	**43**	**32**	**40**	**58**	**49**	**26**
Sex						
Male	42	32	40	57	49	23
Female	44	32	40	59	50	32
Race						
White	42	30	40	57	48	24
Black	46	38	48	51	50	24
Other	56	52	36	82	58	40
Age						
12 or Younger	49	49	•	53	48	36
13	52	37	53	63	52	37
14	47	34	46	62	47	30
15	45	30	46	57	49	30
16	41	32	42	51	50	16
17 or Older	35	25	36	56	48	16
Nonpetitioned Cases	**14**	**4**	**25**	**16**	**10**	**12**
Sex						
Male	15	4	24	15	10	11
Female	13	4	27	18	10	14
Race						
White	15	5	25	19	10	12
Black	10	4	20	9	11	9
Other	8	1	23	6	2	8
Age						
12 or Younger	10	3	•	13	11	17
13	12	4	27	21	9	17
14	13	5	33	19	10	11
15	13	5	28	16	11	11
16	16	5	26	11	10	12
17 or Older	16	3	22	11	10	10

• Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 47

What was the likelihood that a status offender was placed out-of-home?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
Total Cases	2	2	1	2	5	2
Sex						
Male	2	2	1	2	4	2
Female	3	2	1	2	5	2
Race						
White	2	2	1	2	5	2
Black	3	3	2	2	4	7
Other	2	1	3	1	4	1
Age						
12 or Younger	3	2	1	2	4	3
13	2	2	1	2	4	1
14	3	3	2	2	5	1
15	3	2	2	1	5	2
16	2	2	1	2	5	2
17 or Older	1	1	1	1	3	2
Petitioned Cases	11	13	6	5	20	13
Sex						
Male	10	11	6	5	20	14
Female	12	13	5	5	20	13
Race						
White	10	13	6	6	21	12
Black	15	15	9	6	19	34
Other	7	6	10	1	18	6
Age						
12 or Younger	15	15	*	7	25	13
13	12	12	7	6	21	6
14	13	15	9	5	24	8
15	11	13	8	4	20	13
16	11	12	6	6	20	18
17 or Older	7	9	5	5	13	16
Nonpetitioned Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Only 2 in 100 status offense cases resulted in out-of-home placement. These were exclusively limited to petitioned cases. Eleven in 100 petitioned status offense cases involved out-of-home placement.
- Cases referred for ungovernability were most likely to result in out-of-home placement.

Table 48
Status Offense Case Rates by Offense and Age

	Cases per 1,000 Youth in Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**9.66**	**10.21**	**7.66**	**10.87**	**11.71**	**7.82**	**8.38**	**8.63**	**7.49**
Runaway (10-17)	**2.09**	**2.15**	**1.88**	**1.52**	**1.57**	**1.33**	**2.70**	**2.77**	**2.44**
10	0.10	0.07	0.20	0.17	0.12	0.34	0.03	0.02	0.06
11	0.23	0.18	0.39	0.28	0.20	0.56	0.17	0.16	0.21
12	0.73	0.64	1.03	0.56	0.49	0.78	0.90	0.80	1.29
13	1.70	1.66	1.84	1.17	1.15	1.24	2.26	2.20	2.48
14	3.33	3.38	3.13	1.96	1.98	1.89	4.77	4.86	4.43
15	4.16	4.31	3.63	2.83	2.92	2.51	5.55	5.75	4.81
16	3.71	3.99	2.68	2.81	3.07	1.84	4.66	4.95	3.57
17	2.27	2.39	1.79	1.95	2.12	1.31	2.60	2.68	2.31
Liquor (10-17)	**3.07**	**3.68**	**0.86**	**4.30**	**5.12**	**1.32**	**1.78**	**2.16**	**0.38**
10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
11	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00
12	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.04
13	0.37	0.44	0.12	0.39	0.46	0.12	0.36	0.42	0.12
14	1.31	1.55	0.47	1.40	1.64	0.55	1.22	1.45	0.39
15	3.31	3.93	1.04	4.02	4.72	1.50	2.57	3.12	0.55
16	6.97	8.27	2.08	9.74	11.49	3.18	4.07	4.90	0.91
17	10.55	12.62	2.71	15.95	19.00	4.44	4.87	5.93	0.88
Truancy (10-17)	**1.04**	**1.02**	**1.14**	**1.14**	**1.11**	**1.28**	**0.94**	**0.93**	**0.99**
10	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.19
11	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.37	0.18	0.18	0.20
12	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.47	0.47	0.50
13	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.36	1.35	1.38	1.19	1.19	1.18
14	2.29	2.33	2.15	2.29	2.34	2.11	2.28	2.31	2.19
15	2.62	2.63	2.59	2.83	2.82	2.86	2.41	2.43	2.31
16	0.90	0.78	1.35	1.13	0.96	1.77	0.66	0.60	0.90
17	0.32	0.25	0.57	0.42	0.32	0.78	0.21	0.17	0.35
Ungovernable (10-17)	**2.08**	**1.80**	**3.08**	**1.99**	**1.74**	**2.91**	**2.16**	**1.86**	**3.27**
10	0.22	0.16	0.45	0.33	0.24	0.65	0.11	0.08	0.24
11	0.46	0.34	0.89	0.68	0.55	1.19	0.23	0.13	0.59
12	1.01	0.76	1.89	1.01	0.82	1.72	1.00	0.70	2.06
13	2.07	1.66	3.53	1.84	1.52	3.01	2.30	1.80	4.07
14	3.51	3.00	5.30	2.98	2.58	4.42	4.07	3.46	6.23
15	3.84	3.40	5.44	3.49	3.04	5.12	4.20	3.77	5.77
16	3.35	3.05	4.46	3.26	3.00	4.22	3.44	3.11	4.71
17	1.79	1.65	2.33	1.98	1.84	2.51	1.60	1.46	2.13
Other Status (10-17)	**1.37**	**1.55**	**0.71**	**1.92**	**2.17**	**0.98**	**0.80**	**0.91**	**0.42**
10	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02
11	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.02
12	0.32	0.36	0.18	0.44	0.49	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.12
13	1.01	1.11	0.66	1.21	1.32	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.52
14	1.87	2.08	1.12	2.44	2.70	1.51	1.27	1.43	0.71
15	2.50	2.82	1.34	3.36	3.82	1.67	1.60	1.77	1.00
16	2.54	2.89	1.20	3.71	4.21	1.86	1.30	1.51	0.50
17	2.15	2.49	0.86	3.29	3.81	1.34	0.95	1.10	0.37

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 49

Status Offense Case Rates by Manner of Handling and Disposition

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases	9.90	10.45	7.88	11.20	12.04	8.13	8.52	8.77	7.62
Petitioned Cases	2.00	2.07	1.75	2.28	2.41	1.81	1.72	1.72	1.69
Placement	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.22
Probation	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.96	0.99	0.85	0.76	0.73	0.86
Dismissed	0.52	0.53	0.47	0.57	0.58	0.51	0.47	0.48	0.43
Other	0.41	0.47	0.20	0.53	0.61	0.23	0.29	0.32	0.18
Nonpetitioned Cases	7.89	8.37	6.13	8.92	9.64	6.32	6.81	7.04	5.94
Placement	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Probation	1.13	1.28	0.56	1.35	1.56	0.62	0.89	1.00	0.49
Dismissed	3.78	4.00	2.95	4.25	4.55	3.19	3.28	3.43	2.71
Other	2.98	3.08	2.61	3.30	3.52	2.50	2.64	2.61	2.73

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The rate of dismissal for nonpetitioned status offense cases was more than 7 times the dismissal rate for petitioned status offense cases.
- In both petitioned and nonpetitioned status offense cases the placement rate was the same for whites and nonwhites.
- Overall, 1.99 status offense cases were placed on probation (0.86 petitioned and 1.13 nonpetitioned) for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.

Table 50

Detained Status Offense Case Rates by Sex and Offense

	Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Detained Cases	0.71	0.72	0.64	0.72	0.73	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.60
Runaway	0.36	0.38	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.23	0.43	0.46	0.33
Liquor	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.19	0.22	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.01
Truancy	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Ungovernable	0.18	0.16	0.25	0.19	0.17	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.23
Other Status	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, VA
(29.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Overall, 0.71 status offense cases involved detention for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.
- The overall detention rate was somewhat lower for females (0.69) than for males (0.72). For runaway cases, however, the detention rate for females (0.43) was substantially higher than the male rate (0.28). For other types of status offense cases the detention rates for males were higher than the female detention rates.
- The detention rate for liquor law violation cases involving whites (0.15) was triple the corresponding nonwhite rate (0.05).

Table 51

Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**86,956**	**83,494**	**-4.0**	**50,002**	**48,417**	**-3.2**	**36,953**	**35,077**	**-5.1**
12 or Younger	5,007	4,996	-0.2	3,005	2,986	-0.6	2,003	2,011	0.4
13	6,976	6,303	-9.6	3,369	2,996	-11.1	3,607	3,307	-8.3
14	13,525	12,498	-7.6	6,499	5,766	-11.3	7,026	6,733	-4.2
15	20,045	18,039	-10.0	10,329	9,264	-10.3	9,716	8,775	-9.7
16	21,068	20,632	-2.1	12,592	12,481	-0.9	8,476	8,151	-3.8
17 or Older	20,334	21,025	3.4	14,209	14,924	5.0	6,125	6,100	-0.4
White	**73,000**	**69,142**	**-5.3**	**42,616**	**40,846**	**-4.2**	**30,384**	**28,295**	**-6.9**
12 or Younger	3,480	3,362	-3.4	2,076	2,023	-2.6	1,404	1,339	-4.6
13	5,313	4,703	-11.5	2,590	2,281	-11.9	2,724	2,422	-11.1
14	10,837	9,767	-9.9	5,218	4,560	-12.6	5,619	5,207	-7.3
15	16,618	14,716	-11.4	8,611	7,607	-11.7	8,007	7,109	-11.2
16	18,364	17,709	-3.6	11,138	10,838	-2.7	7,225	6,871	-4.9
17 or Older	18,388	18,885	2.7	12,984	13,538	4.3	5,404	5,347	-1.1
Nonwhite	**13,956**	**14,353**	**2.8**	**7,386**	**7,571**	**2.5**	**6,570**	**6,782**	**3.2**
12 or Younger	1,527	1,634	7.0	929	963	3.7	598	672	12.2
13	1,663	1,600	-3.8	779	715	-8.2	884	885	0.1
14	2,688	2,732	1.6	1,282	1,206	-5.9	1,406	1,526	8.5
15	3,428	3,324	-3.0	1,718	1,657	-3.5	1,709	1,666	-2.5
16	2,705	2,924	8.1	1,454	1,643	13.0	1,251	1,281	2.4
17 or Older	1,946	2,139	9.9	1,225	1,386	13.2	721	753	4.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 52

Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**86,956**	**83,494**	**-4.0**	**50,002**	**48,417**	**-3.2**	**36,953**	**35,077**	**-5.1**
Runaway	19,537	17,949	-8.1	7,317	6,699	-8.4	12,220	11,249	-7.9
Liquor	25,904	26,808	3.5	18,818	19,311	2.6	7,086	7,496	5.8
Truancy	9,668	9,095	-5.9	5,235	5,095	-2.7	4,433	4,000	-9.8
Ungovernable	18,867	17,857	-5.4	9,455	8,863	-6.3	9,412	8,994	-4.4
Other Status	12,980	11,785	-9.2	9,177	8,448	-7.9	3,803	3,337	-12.2
White	**73,000**	**69,142**	**-5.3**	**42,616**	**40,846**	**-4.2**	**30,384**	**28,295**	**-6.9**
Runaway	16,033	14,467	-9.8	5,928	5,419	-8.6	10,104	9,048	-10.5
Liquor	24,475	25,205	3.0	17,690	18,049	2.0	6,785	7,156	5.5
Truancy	7,718	6,900	-10.6	4,167	3,824	-8.2	3,551	3,076	-13.4
Ungovernable	13,100	12,103	-7.6	6,610	6,041	-8.6	6,489	6,063	-6.6
Other Status	11,675	10,466	-10.4	8,221	7,513	-8.6	3,454	2,953	-14.5
Nonwhite	**13,956**	**14,353**	**2.8**	**7,386**	**7,571**	**2.5**	**6,570**	**6,782**	**3.2**
Runaway	3,504	3,482	-0.6	1,389	1,280	-7.8	2,115	2,201	4.1
Liquor	1,430	1,603	12.1	1,129	1,263	11.9	301	340	12.9
Truancy	1,950	2,195	12.6	1,068	1,271	19.0	882	924	4.8
Ungovernable	5,767	5,754	-0.2	2,845	2,822	-0.8	2,922	2,932	0.3
Other Status	1,305	1,319	1.1	956	935	-2.2	349	384	10.1

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 53
Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**86,956**	**83,494**	**-4.0**	**50,002**	**48,417**	**-3.2**	**36,953**	**35,077**	**-5.1**
Runaway	19,537	17,949	-8.1	7,317	6,699	-8.4	12,220	11,249	-7.9
Liquor	25,904	26,808	3.5	18,818	19,311	2.6	7,086	7,496	5.8
Truancy	9,668	9,095	-5.9	5,235	5,095	-2.7	4,433	4,000	-9.8
Ungovernable	18,867	17,857	-5.4	9,455	8,863	-6.3	9,412	8,994	-4.4
Other Status	12,980	11,785	-9.2	9,177	8,448	-7.9	3,803	3,337	-12.2
Age 12 or Younger	**5,007**	**4,996**	**-0.2**	**3,005**	**2,986**	**-0.6**	**2,003**	**2,011**	**0.4**
Runaway	1,176	1,178	0.2	648	594	-8.3	528	583	10.5
Liquor	139	161	15.8	86	92	7.2	53	69	29.8
Truancy	1,180	1,194	1.3	675	698	3.5	505	496	-1.7
Ungovernable	2,039	1,943	-4.7	1,278	1,230	-3.8	761	713	-6.3
Other Status	473	520	9.8	318	371	16.9	156	149	-4.5
Age 13	**6,976**	**6,303**	**-9.6**	**3,369**	**2,996**	**-11.1**	**3,607**	**3,307**	**-8.3**
Runaway	2,017	1,673	-17.1	718	586	-18.3	1,299	1,087	-16.4
Liquor	395	364	-7.8	221	195	-11.6	175	169	-3.0
Truancy	1,330	1,250	-6.0	729	682	-6.4	601	568	-5.5
Ungovernable	2,208	2,025	-8.3	1,045	925	-11.5	1,163	1,100	-5.4
Other Status	1,026	991	-3.4	657	607	-7.6	370	384	3.9
Age 14	**13,525**	**12,498**	**-7.6**	**6,499**	**5,766**	**-11.3**	**7,026**	**6,733**	**-4.2**
Runaway	3,706	3,381	-8.8	1,190	1,023	-14.1	2,516	2,358	-6.3
Liquor	1,432	1,331	-7.1	839	729	-13.1	593	602	1.5
Truancy	2,586	2,323	-10.2	1,375	1,192	-13.3	1,211	1,131	-6.6
Ungovernable	3,723	3,559	-4.4	1,685	1,548	-8.1	2,038	2,010	-1.4
Other Status	2,078	1,905	-8.3	1,409	1,273	-9.7	668	632	-5.5
Age 15	**20,045**	**18,039**	**-10.0**	**10,329**	**9,264**	**-10.3**	**9,716**	**8,775**	**-9.7**
Runaway	5,219	4,574	-12.4	1,803	1,589	-11.9	3,416	2,986	-12.6
Liquor	3,840	3,637	-5.3	2,462	2,257	-8.3	1,378	1,379	0.1
Truancy	3,151	2,880	-8.6	1,636	1,582	-3.3	1,515	1,298	-14.3
Ungovernable	4,658	4,199	-9.8	2,194	1,952	-11.0	2,464	2,247	-8.8
Other Status	3,177	2,749	-13.5	2,234	1,884	-15.6	943	865	-8.3
Age 16	**21,068**	**20,632**	**-2.1**	**12,592**	**12,481**	**-0.9**	**8,476**	**8,151**	**-3.8**
Runaway	4,683	4,390	-6.3	1,799	1,698	-5.6	2,884	2,692	-6.7
Liquor	7,973	8,233	3.3	5,803	5,890	1.5	2,170	2,343	7.9
Truancy	1,049	1,066	1.6	605	684	13.1	445	382	-14.1
Ungovernable	3,973	3,942	-0.8	1,977	1,958	-1.0	1,996	1,984	-0.6
Other Status	3,389	3,001	-11.4	2,408	2,250	-6.5	981	751	-23.5
Age 17 or Older	**20,334**	**21,025**	**3.4**	**14,209**	**14,924**	**5.0**	**6,125**	**6,100**	**-0.4**
Runaway	2,736	2,753	0.6	1,159	1,210	4.3	1,576	1,544	-2.1
Liquor	12,125	13,082	7.9	9,407	10,147	7.9	2,718	2,935	8.0
Truancy	372	382	2.5	215	256	19.0	157	125	-20.2
Ungovernable	2,265	2,189	-3.4	1,275	1,249	-2.1	990	940	-5.0
Other Status	2,836	2,619	-7.6	2,151	2,062	-4.1	685	557	-18.6

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 54

Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Offense and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**86,956**	**83,494**	**-4.0**	**50,002**	**48,417**	**-3.2**	**36,953**	**35,077**	**-5.1**
Runaway	19,537	17,949	-8.1	7,317	6,699	-8.4	12,220	11,249	-7.9
Liquor	25,904	26,808	3.5	18,818	19,311	2.6	7,086	7,496	5.8
Truancy	9,668	9,095	-5.9	5,235	5,095	-2.7	4,433	4,000	-9.8
Ungovernable	18,867	17,857	-5.4	9,455	8,863	-6.3	9,412	8,994	-4.4
Other Status	12,980	11,785	-9.2	9,177	8,448	-7.9	3,803	3,337	-12.2
Petitioned Cases	**17,328**	**16,936**	**-2.3**	**9,955**	**9,861**	**-0.9**	**7,374**	**7,076**	**-4.0**
Runaway	3,159	2,845	-9.9	1,100	979	-10.9	2,059	1,866	-9.4
Liquor	5,281	5,724	8.4	4,089	4,380	7.1	1,192	1,343	12.7
Truancy	3,498	3,100	-11.4	1,826	1,640	-10.2	1,672	1,460	-12.7
Ungovernable	4,126	3,841	-6.9	1,984	1,840	-7.3	2,142	2,001	-6.6
Other Status	1,265	1,426	12.7	956	1,021	6.8	309	406	31.1
Nonpetitioned Cases	**69,627**	**66,558**	**-4.4**	**40,048**	**38,556**	**-3.7**	**29,579**	**28,002**	**-5.3**
Runaway	16,378	15,103	-7.8	6,217	5,720	-8.0	10,160	9,383	-7.6
Liquor	20,624	21,084	2.2	14,729	14,931	1.4	5,895	6,153	4.4
Truancy	6,170	5,995	-2.8	3,409	3,455	1.3	2,761	2,540	-8.0
Ungovernable	14,741	14,016	-4.9	7,471	7,022	-6.0	7,270	6,994	-3.8
Other Status	11,715	10,359	-11.6	8,221	7,428	-9.6	3,494	2,931	-16.1

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 55

Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Disposition and Manner Of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases	**86,956**	**83,494**	**-4.0**	**50,002**	**48,417**	**-3.2**	**36,953**	**35,077**	**-5.1**
Placement	2,025	1,904	-6.0	1,085	1,026	-5.5	940	878	-6.5
Probation	17,446	16,797	-3.7	10,318	10,021	-2.9	7,128	6,775	-4.9
Dismissed	37,537	36,246	-3.4	21,367	20,842	-2.5	16,170	15,405	-4.7
Other	29,948	28,548	-4.7	17,232	16,528	-4.1	12,716	12,019	-5.5
Petitioned Cases	**17,328**	**16,936**	**-2.3**	**9,955**	**9,861**	**-0.9**	**7,374**	**7,076**	**-4.0**
Placement	1,954	1,825	-6.6	1,044	977	-6.5	910	848	-6.8
Probation	7,571	7,284	-3.8	4,309	4,165	-3.3	3,262	3,119	-4.4
Dismissed	4,304	4,367	1.5	2,327	2,446	5.1	1,978	1,921	-2.9
Other	3,499	3,461	-1.1	2,275	2,273	-0.1	1,224	1,187	-3.0
Nonpetitioned Cases	**69,627**	**66,558**	**-4.4**	**40,048**	**38,556**	**-3.7**	**29,579**	**28,002**	**-5.3**
Placement	71	79	11.8	41	49	19.4	30	30	1.2
Probation	9,875	9,513	-3.7	6,009	5,857	-2.5	3,866	3,656	-5.4
Dismissed	33,232	31,879	-4.1	19,041	18,396	-3.4	14,192	13,483	-5.0
Other	26,449	25,087	-5.1	14,957	14,255	-4.7	11,492	10,832	-5.7

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 56

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Age and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,495**	**5,235**	**-4.7**	**2,673**	**2,738**	**2.4**	**2,822**	**2,497**	**-11.5**
12 or Younger	291	249	-14.6	160	115	-27.8	132	134	1.6
13	450	397	-11.7	178	167	-6.6	271	231	-15.0
14	976	828	-15.1	350	298	-14.8	626	530	-15.3
15	1,362	1,134	-16.7	596	527	-11.5	766	607	-20.7
16	1,302	1,361	4.6	682	747	9.5	619	614	-0.8
17 or Older	1,115	1,265	13.5	706	883	25.1	409	382	-6.6
White	**4,619**	**4,314**	**-6.6**	**2,251**	**2,243**	**-0.4**	**2,368**	**2,071**	**-12.5**
12 or Younger	218	154	-29.3	118	73	-38.0	100	81	-19.1
13	333	296	-10.9	134	115	-13.6	199	181	-9.0
14	773	664	-14.0	265	233	-12.1	508	432	-15.0
15	1,153	926	-19.7	497	418	-15.9	656	508	-22.5
16	1,142	1,149	0.7	601	621	3.3	540	528	-2.3
17 or Older	1,001	1,124	12.3	637	783	22.9	364	341	-6.3
Nonwhite	**876**	**921**	**5.1**	**422**	**495**	**17.3**	**454**	**426**	**-6.3**
12 or Younger	73	95	29.3	42	42	0.7	31	52	67.8
13	117	101	-13.9	45	51	14.3	73	50	-31.3
14	203	164	-19.2	85	66	-23.0	118	98	-16.4
15	209	208	-0.3	99	110	10.5	109	98	-10.2
16	160	212	32.5	81	126	54.9	79	86	9.4
17 or Older	114	141	23.9	69	100	44.7	45	41	-8.5

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, VA
(29.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 57

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,495**	**5,235**	**-4.7**	**2,673**	**2,738**	**2.4**	**2,822**	**2,497**	**-11.5**
Runaway	3,000	2,646	-11.8	1,128	1,080	-4.2	1,873	1,566	-16.4
Liquor	861	948	10.1	662	739	11.7	199	209	4.8
Truancy	171	116	-32.0	93	63	-32.1	78	53	-31.8
Ungovernable	1,318	1,344	2.0	702	726	3.5	616	618	0.3
Other Status	145	180	24.7	88	129	46.5	56	51	-9.4
White	**4,619**	**4,314**	**-6.6**	**2,251**	**2,243**	**-0.4**	**2,368**	**2,071**	**-12.5**
Runaway	2,575	2,240	-13.0	966	907	-6.1	1,609	1,333	-17.1
Liquor	793	873	10.1	605	673	11.2	188	200	6.6
Truancy	132	96	-27.3	73	55	-24.5	59	41	-30.8
Ungovernable	1,018	975	-4.2	546	518	-5.1	472	457	-3.1
Other Status	101	130	28.9	61	91	47.8	39	39	-0.7
Nonwhite	**876**	**921**	**5.1**	**422**	**495**	**17.3**	**454**	**426**	**-6.3**
Runaway	425	406	-4.5	162	173	7.2	264	233	-11.7
Liquor	68	75	9.6	57	67	16.4	11	8	-25.7
Truancy	39	20	-48.1	20	8	-60.0	19	12	-35.1
Ungovernable	300	369	23.0	156	208	33.6	144	161	11.6
Other Status	44	51	15.2	27	39	43.3	17	12	-29.4

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, VA
(29.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 58
Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends by Sex, Age and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,495**	**5,235**	**-4.7**	**2,673**	**2,738**	**2.4**	**2,822**	**2,497**	**-11.5**
Runaway	3,000	2,646	-11.8	1,128	1,080	-4.2	1,873	1,566	-16.4
Liquor	861	948	10.1	662	739	11.7	199	209	4.8
Truancy	171	116	-32.0	93	63	-32.1	78	53	-31.8
Ungovernable	1,318	1,344	2.0	702	726	3.5	616	618	0.3
Other Status	145	180	24.7	88	129	46.5	56	51	-9.4
Age 12 or Younger	**291**	**249**	**-14.6**	**160**	**115**	**-27.8**	**132**	**134**	**1.6**
Runaway	170	150	-12.2	91	66	-26.9	80	83	4.4
Liquor	5	6	20.0	3	4	33.3	2	2	0.0
Truancy	22	15	-32.8	14	10	-28.6	8	5	-40.0
Ungovernable	86	74	-14.8	50	31	-37.7	36	42	17.1
Other Status	7	5	-33.0	2	4	84.6	5	1	-81.1
Age 13	**450**	**397**	**-11.7**	**178**	**167**	**-6.6**	**271**	**231**	**-15.0**
Runaway	265	235	-11.3	95	80	-16.3	170	155	-8.4
Liquor	12	12	-0.4	6	6	0.1	6	6	-1.0
Truancy	26	12	-53.7	12	9	-23.7	14	3	-78.9
Ungovernable	132	126	-4.3	58	64	9.3	73	62	-15.1
Other Status	15	12	-18.9	7	8	16.7	8	4	-50.0
Age 14	**976**	**828**	**-15.1**	**350**	**298**	**-14.8**	**626**	**530**	**-15.3**
Runaway	576	482	-16.3	160	141	-12.3	416	342	-17.8
Liquor	44	50	12.2	24	29	18.8	20	20	3.9
Truancy	51	39	-23.5	26	15	-42.3	25	24	-4.1
Ungovernable	277	239	-13.6	126	101	-19.9	151	139	-8.4
Other Status	27	18	-33.1	14	13	-4.0	13	5	-62.6
Age 15	**1,362**	**1,134**	**-16.7**	**596**	**527**	**-11.5**	**766**	**607**	**-20.7**
Runaway	829	658	-20.6	280	263	-5.9	549	394	-28.2
Liquor	141	121	-13.8	102	84	-17.1	39	37	-5.1
Truancy	50	26	-48.2	27	11	-59.3	23	15	-35.2
Ungovernable	306	282	-7.7	161	140	-13.4	144	143	-1.2
Other Status	36	47	28.9	26	29	10.5	10	18	76.5
Age 16	**1,302**	**1,361**	**4.6**	**682**	**747**	**9.5**	**619**	**614**	**-0.8**
Runaway	751	701	-6.6	319	308	-3.2	432	393	-9.0
Liquor	230	237	3.0	184	187	1.7	46	50	8.0
Truancy	14	17	21.4	10	12	20.0	4	5	25.0
Ungovernable	278	352	26.5	151	201	33.3	127	151	18.4
Other Status	28	54	89.6	19	39	102.2	9	15	63.0
Age 17 or Older	**1,115**	**1,265**	**13.5**	**706**	**883**	**25.1**	**409**	**382**	**-6.6**
Runaway	409	420	2.6	183	222	21.1	226	199	-12.3
Liquor	429	522	21.7	343	429	25.1	86	93	8.4
Truancy	7	7	-0.7	4	6	50.0	3	1	-67.2
Ungovernable	239	271	13.5	156	190	22.1	83	81	-2.4
Other Status	30	44	46.0	20	36	80.4	10	8	-21.6

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, VA
(29.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 59

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986-1987 Trends by Sex, Offense and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change	1986	1987	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	**5,495**	**5,235**	**-4.7**	**2,673**	**2,738**	**2.4**	**2,822**	**2,497**	**-11.5**
Runaway	3,000	2,646	-11.8	1,128	1,080	-4.2	1,873	1,566	-16.4
Liquor	861	948	10.1	662	739	11.7	199	209	4.8
Truancy	171	116	-32.0	93	63	-32.1	78	53	-31.8
Ungovernable	1,318	1,344	2.0	702	726	3.5	616	618	0.3
Other Status	145	180	24.7	88	129	46.5	56	51	-9.4
Petitioned Cases	**2,033**	**1,701**	**-16.4**	**983**	**863**	**-12.2**	**1,050**	**838**	**-20.2**
Runaway	856	737	-13.9	304	275	-9.5	553	462	-16.4
Liquor	338	310	-8.2	275	255	-7.1	63	54	-13.0
Truancy	145	89	-38.4	75	48	-35.8	70	41	-41.1
Ungovernable	644	496	-23.0	298	235	-21.2	346	261	-24.6
Other Status	50	68	36.5	31	49	58.9	19	19	0.0
Nonpetitioned Cases	**3,462**	**3,534**	**2.1**	**1,690**	**1,875**	**11.0**	**1,772**	**1,659**	**-6.3**
Runaway	2,144	1,909	-11.0	824	805	-2.3	1,320	1,104	-16.4
Liquor	523	638	21.9	387	484	25.0	136	154	13.1
Truancy	26	27	3.8	18	15	-16.7	8	12	50.0
Ungovernable	674	848	25.9	403	491	21.8	270	357	32.2
Other Status	95	112	18.5	57	80	39.7	37	32	-14.2

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, VA
(29.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 60

RUNAWAY CASES

What were the runaway case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**2.48**	**2.61**	**2.07**	**1.80**	**1.90**	**1.47**	**3.20**	**3.35**	**2.70**
10	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.19	0.14	0.38	0.04	0.03	0.07
11	0.27	0.22	0.43	0.33	0.24	0.62	0.21	0.20	0.23
12	0.86	0.78	1.14	0.66	0.60	0.86	1.07	0.96	1.43
13	2.02	2.01	2.03	1.38	1.39	1.36	2.68	2.67	2.73
14	3.95	4.10	3.45	2.33	2.40	2.09	5.65	5.89	4.88
15	4.97	5.25	4.02	3.38	3.56	2.79	6.61	7.00	5.33
16	4.43	4.85	2.97	3.35	3.74	2.04	5.55	6.01	3.96
17	2.69	2.89	1.99	2.32	2.57	1.45	3.09	3.23	2.57

What happened to runaway cases referred to juvenile court?

	Runaway Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**17,985**	**14,503**	**3,483**	**6,711**	**5,431**	**1,280**	**11,274**	**9,071**	**2,203**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	84%	85%	81%	85%	86%	82%	83%	84%	80%
Yes	16%	15%	19%	15%	14%	18%	17%	16%	20%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Probation	5%	4%	8%	5%	4%	7%	5%	5%	8%
Dismissed	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Other	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 61

STATUS LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION CASES

What were the status liquor law violation case rates for different age/sex/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group								
	Total			Male			Female		
Age Group	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total 10-17	**3.64**	**4.44**	**0.95**	**5.10**	**6.19**	**1.45**	**2.10**	**2.61**	**0.42**
10	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
11	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00
12	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.05
13	0.44	0.54	0.13	0.46	0.56	0.13	0.43	0.51	0.14
14	1.56	1.88	0.52	1.67	2.00	0.61	1.44	1.75	0.43
15	3.95	4.79	1.15	4.81	5.76	1.66	3.05	3.78	0.61
16	8.30	10.04	2.30	11.61	13.99	3.53	4.83	5.94	1.01
17	12.51	15.25	3.00	18.94	23.00	4.91	5.78	7.15	0.99

What happened to status liquor law violation cases referred to juvenile court?

	Status Liquor Law Violation Cases								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total Cases (10-17)	**26,856**	**25,238**	**1,618**	**19,337**	**18,071**	**1,266**	**7,519**	**7,167**	**352**
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Was case petitioned?									
No	79%	79%	70%	77%	78%	71%	82%	83%	69%
Yes	21%	21%	30%	23%	22%	29%	18%	17%	31%
Petition led to a disposition of:									
Waived	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Placement	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Probation	9%	8%	12%	9%	9%	11%	7%	7%	15%
Dismissed	5%	5%	9%	5%	5%	9%	5%	5%	7%
Other	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%	5%	7%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, PA, SD, UT, VA
(32.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

APPENDIX A

METHODS

METHODS

This appendix describes the data and the statistical procedures employed to develop national estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1987.

JUVENILE COURT DATA

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series utilizes data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by state and county agencies responsible for the collection and/or dissemination of information on the processing of youth through the juvenile courts. These data are not the result of a census or scientifically designed (probability) sampling procedure. They are also not the result of a uniform data collection effort. The national estimates were developed by using data from all courts who were willing and able to provide data for this work.

The data used in this report fall into one of two general categories: case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking/management information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases handled by the court and usually contain information on the age, sex and race of the youth referred, the date and source of referral, the offense(s) charged, whether or not the youth was detained, whether or not the case was petitioned, the date of disposition, and the disposition of the case. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and state agencies. These figures describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period (e.g., calendar year, fiscal year).

Two data bases containing information on juvenile court activity were constructed. The structure of each court's case-level data set (e.g., the definition of data elements, their codes, and interrelationships) was unique, having been designed to meet the informational needs and demands of the state or local jurisdiction. These disparate case-level data sets were combined by converting (recoding) each into a common (national) data format, a process which required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set. The combination of these standardized data sets formed the **national case-level data base**.

Case-level data from each jurisdiction were also summarized to produce court-level aggregate statistics for these jurisdictions. These aggregate statistics were combined with those from the courts which only contributed court-level aggregate statistics to form the **national court-level data base**.

In all, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over 96% of the U.S. youth population contributed either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics on their delinquency and status offense cases. However, not all of this juvenile court information was used to generate the national estimates. Each data set contributed to the archive was studied to determine its structural characteristics (e.g., unit of count and coding rules) and its consistency with data previously supplied by the same source. To be used in this report the data had to be compatible with the report's unit of count, a **case disposed**, the data source had to report consistently for at least a two year period and had to represent the complete reporting of delinquency and/or status offense cases disposed by the court in 1987.

Case-level data describing 552,254 delinquency cases handled by 1,151 jurisdictions in 21 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1987 these courts had jurisdiction over 49% of the nation's youth

population at risk. An additional 366 jurisdictions in 5 other states (District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Texas) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 109,582 delinquency cases. In 1987 these courts had jurisdiction over 11% of the nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases which were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,517 jurisdictions containing 60% of the nation's youth population at risk (Table A-1).

Case-level data describing 37,363 status offense cases handled formally by 1,169 jurisdictions in 20 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria. In 1987 these courts had jurisdiction over 46% of the nation's youth population at risk. An additional 366 jurisdictions in 5 other states (District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Texas) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 4,954 petitioned status offense cases. In 1987 these courts had jurisdiction over 11% of the nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on petitioned status offense cases which were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,535 jurisdictions containing 57% of the nation's youth population at risk (Table A-2).

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The number and type of juvenile court cases in a county are highly related to the size and demographic composition of the youth population in the county that is potentially under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Consequently, a critical element in the development of the national estimates was the construction of a measure of a county's youth population at risk for juvenile court referral.

Every state in the nation defines an upper age limit of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction (see "Upper Age of Jurisdiction" in the *Glossary of Terms* section). While there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction statutes, and extended jurisdiction provisions), it was decided that the upper age of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction would be the best upper age limit for the youth population at risk measure. A survey of the case-level data showed that very few delinquency or status offense cases involved youth below the age of 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of youth population at risk measure was set at 10 years of age.

Table A-1

1987 County Cluster Profiles: Delinquency Data

County Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	Counties Reporting Compatible Data: Number of Counties Case-Level	Court-Level	Total	Percent of Youth Population at Risk
1	Under 9,330	2,521	902	316	1,218	45%
2	9,331 - 36,300	408	169	37	206	52%
3	36,301 - 95,310	115	57	8	65	59%
4	95,311 or more	37	23	5	28	82%
Total		3,081	1,151	366	1,517	60%

Table A-2

1987 County Cluster Profiles: Status Offense Data

County Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	Counties Reporting Compatible Data: Number of Counties: Case-Level	Court-Level	Total	Percent of Youth Population at Risk
1	Under 9,330	2,521	935	316	1,251	47%
2	9,331 - 36,300	408	166	37	203	50%
3	36,301 - 95,310	115	46	8	54	49%
4	95,311 or more	37	22	5	27	80%
Total		3,081	1,169	366	1,535	57%

Consequently, in a New York county where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 15, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 15 years of age residing in that county; in California where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 17 years of age. In summary, the youth population at risk in a county was operationally defined as the number of youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. While a juvenile court is likely to handle a few cases involving youth who are above or below the age limits of their youth population at risk, it was decided that the youth population at risk was the best indicator of that segment of the total population that generates juvenile court activity. The decision to exclude these youth from the population at risk calculations enabled the case rate statistic (which is an integral part of the national estimation procedure) to be more sensitive to variations in the volume and nature of court activity across jurisdictions.

The 1987 youth population at risk estimates for each county in the country were developed using data from two sources. Demo-Detail, a private source of small area population data, provided 1987 county-level population estimates within age and race groups. The automated data file contained estimates of the number of white and nonwhite individuals in five-year age groups (i.e., 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19) residing in each county in the nation. To develop white and nonwhite youth population at risk estimates for each county, it was necessary to break these five-year blocks into individual age groups.

The age profile of a county's 10- to 19-year-old population varies with the economic and sociological characteristics of the county as well as the variations in the size of the birth cohorts over the five-year period. For example, a county that includes a major university or a military base would tend to have a far greater proportion of its 15- to 19-year-old group aged 18 and 19 than would counties without such facilities. In addition, the distribution of individuals within a five-year group would be influenced by the relative sizes of the individual year birth cohorts. Consequently, for example, counties in 1987 would tend to have a larger proportion of 15-year-olds in the 15-19 age group than they did in 1980 because of changes in the birth rates. Therefore, to divide each five-year age group into individual ages it was necessary to estimate for each county separately and to control for variations in the size of the birth cohorts. Data on the *1980 Modified County Population* data file compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census provide a 10-19 age profile for each county nationwide based on

the 1980 decennial census. These data reflected the variations across age groups within a five-year block in 1980; however, these proportions could not be directly applied to the 1987 data because of additional variations in birth rates across years. Variations in the size of the birth cohorts surviving in 1980 and 1987 were found in *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1022: United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987.*

By combining 1987 estimates of the number of white and nonwhite individuals aged 10-14 and 15-19 with the county's 1980 10-19 age group profile and the size of the surviving individual birth cohorts in 1980 and 1987, estimates were developed of the number of white and nonwhite youth in each individual age group between 10 and 19 residing in the county in 1987. Using these estimates and controlling for the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state, 1987 county-level youth population at risk figures for whites and nonwhites were generated.

THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

National estimates of the number and the characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1987 were developed using the national case-level data base, the national court-level data base and county-level youth population at risk figures. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure was that the dynamics which produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size. County was selected as the unit of aggregation because most juvenile court jurisdictions were concurrent with county boundaries, most juvenile court data report the county in which the case was handled, and because youth population estimates could be developed by county.[1]

Each county in the country was placed in one of four clusters based on the estimated number of 10- through 17-year-olds residing in the county. The population boundaries of the four county clusters were established so that each cluster contained approximately one-quarter of the nation's 10- through 17-year-old population. The numbers of white and nonwhite youth at risk ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were developed for each county cluster, establishing six race/age population at risk groups within each county cluster. These population at risk groups incorporated the state variations in the upper ages of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

The estimation procedure developed independent estimates of the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and petitioned status offense cases handled by the courts in each cluster. Since identical procedures were used to develop national delinquency and status offense estimates, only the petitioned delinquency procedures will be discussed in detail. The stages of the estimation procedure are outlined in Tables A-3 through A-11.

Within each county cluster, jurisdictions reporting petitioned delinquency data consistent with this series' reporting requirements were identified in the national case-level data base. From the population at risk data, the numbers of white and nonwhite youth ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were compiled for these jurisdictions. The national case-level data base was summarized to

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[1]Florida's juvenile court data was the only information used in this report which could not be aggregated by county. These data were collected by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) which identified the HRS district in which the case was handled. Florida's juvenile courts (which were not county based, but organized into 20 multi-county district courts) did not collect case-level information. In order to utilize the quality data collected by HRS, the aggregation criterion was relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1987 there were 3,137 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's 67 counties with the 11 HRS districts, the total number of aggregation units, or counties, for this report became 3,081. Therefore, while the report uses the term county to describe its aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the variation introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

determine the number of petitioned delinquency cases within each county cluster that involved youth in each of the six race/age population groups. For example, a total of 2,284,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 lived in the counties in Cluster 4 which reported compatible data and generated a total of 25,664 petitioned delinquency cases (Table A-3). From these data case rates were developed for each of the six race/age groups within each county cluster. For example, in Cluster 4 the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 in the population was:

$$(25{,}664 / 2{,}284{,}000) \times 1{,}000 = 11.24.$$

Next, the information contained in the national court-level data base was added and the case rates adjusted. Each single court-level statistic was disaggregated into six race/age group counts. This was accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction's county cluster, the relationships among the six race/age case rates (developed using the case-level data) were paralleled in the aggregate statistic. For example, to disaggregate the single court-level statistic from a county in Cluster 2 with an upper age of jurisdiction of 15, the Cluster 2 white and nonwhite case rates for 10- through 15-year-olds (10.96 and 27.02 from Table A-3) were applied to the population at risk figures for that county. If this county had a youth population at risk of 12,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 and 6,000 nonwhite youth in the same age group, one could estimate that 44.8% of all petitioned delinquency cases involved white youth and the remaining 55.2% of cases involved nonwhite youth as follows:

$$\frac{(10.96 \times 12{,}000)}{(10.96 \times 12{,}000 + 27.02 \times 6{,}000)} = 0.448$$

$$\frac{(27.02 \times 6{,}000)}{(10.96 \times 12{,}000 + 27.02 \times 6{,}000)} = 0.552.$$

By applying these proportions to the reported aggregate statistic of 300 cases, it would be estimated that this jurisdiction handled 134 white youth and 166 nonwhite youth age 15 or younger in 1987. In this way, case counts for the six race/age groups were developed from the aggregate case counts from each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

These disaggregated counts were added to those developed from the case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of petitioned delinquency cases handled involving each of the six race/age groups in each of the four county clusters by all jurisdictions reporting compatible data. The population at risk figures for the entire sample were also compiled. Together, the case counts and the population at risk figures generated a set of overall sample case rates for each of the six race/age groups within each of the four county clusters (Table A-4).

National estimates of the number of petitioned delinquency cases involving each race/age group within each cluster were then calculated by multiplying each of the sample's six race/age group case rates (from Table A-4) within each county cluster by the corresponding youth population at risk for all (reporting and nonreporting) counties in the cluster (see Table A-5).

With national estimates of the total number of cases processed involving each race/age group in each county cluster, the next step was to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This was accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records found in the national case-level data base. For example, it was estimated that courts in County Cluster 4 processed a total of 22,900 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth age 16 (Table A-5). The national case-level data base contained a total of 15,220 case records from counties in Cluster 4 involving white youth age 16 (from Table A-3). Consequently, for all national estimate analyses, each of these case records was weighted by a factor of 1.50 or:

$$22{,}900 / 15{,}220 = 1.50.$$

National estimates of each case characteristic could not be based on all case records in the sample. Some data sets did not record the information needed to produce a complete standardized record in the national reporting format. Table A-12 indicates the standardized data that were available from each jurisdiction's data set and, therefore, the

sample upon which the various case characteristic estimates were based. When analyses involved missing data within the sample, national estimates were constructed by, once again, assuming that missing data were similar in structure to that of the nonmissing data. Consequently, missing data were imputed by reviewing the characteristics of similar cases in a multidimensional data matrix which controlled for the county cluster, the age, sex and race of the youth, the offense charged, and the court's response to the case (i.e., the detention, adjudication and disposition decisions). For example, if adjudication information was missing on a set of cases involving 16-year-old white males petitioned to court for a property offense who were detained and placed on probation in a county in Cluster 2, then the proportion of these cases that were assumed to be adjudicated was estimated to be equal to the adjudication profile of cases with similar characteristics which reported the adjudication information.

VALIDITY OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report are based on analyses of an extensive data base of hundreds of thousands of automated case records and a large set of aggregate caseload statistics. However, the accuracy of the estimates are open to criticism because the data were not generated from a probability sample. One approach for assessing the accuracy of such estimates is, where possible, to compare them with similar estimates from other independent sources. Currently, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and the FBI's *Crime in the United States* series both provide a measure of the number of referrals made by law enforcement agencies to juvenile courts. Even though the two reports look at this aspect of juvenile court processing from somewhat different points of view and both are based on nonprobability samples, a comparison of these independent estimates should provide some evidence on their validity.

One difference between the two independent estimates is the unit of count. The FBI data report the number of arrests that were referred to juvenile courts in a calendar year, while this report presents an estimate of the number of cases disposed in a calendar year that were referred by law enforcement agencies. Past research has shown that over 80% of court referrals involve only one offense and, therefore, only one arrest. In addition, it is likely that a high percentage of the multiple offense cases were also the result of a single arrest. Therefore, even though a court case may encompass more than one arrest, it is likely that only a small percentage of juvenile court cases fall into this category. A second difference between the two national estimates is the point in the processing where the counting occurs; the police data measure flow at the point of referral to court, while the court data count a case when it is disposed. If it is assumed that the flow of cases remains reasonably constant over a time frame, this difference should have a minimal effect on the annual estimates. If, however, case rates varied over time, the difference between the estimates should decline as the comparison period increases. In summary, while there are inherent differences between the two independent estimates, the comparison should enable some assessment of their validity.

Chapters 1 and 2 of this report provide estimates of the number of delinquency cases (958,000) and the number of petitioned status offense cases (36,000) referred to juvenile court by law enforcement agencies. However, estimates of the referral characteristics of informally handled status offense cases were not presented for reasons discussed earlier. Consequently, to enable the comparison of the two reporting series, a special analysis was performed on the juvenile court data to develop an estimate of the number of nonpetitioned status offense cases that were referred to court by law enforcement agencies. This procedure used the same methods described in the development of the other national estimates and applied them to a large set of nonpetitioned status offense case records and aggregate court-level statistics. The analysis estimated that a total of 160,000 nonpetitioned status offense cases disposed in 1987 were referred to court by law enforcement agencies.

The 1987 estimate using the court data of the number of delinquency and status offense cases referred by law enforcement agencies

(1,154,000) was 9% greater than the estimate derived from the FBI data (1,055,000). Over the six-year period from 1982 through 1987 the sum of the annual estimates differed by only 2.6%. In all, the two independent estimates are quite similar and the finding adds support to the validity of the estimates presented in both series.

Admittedly, this comparison focuses on only one aspect of the information found in this report. But the fact that this is the only point of contact between the information presented in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and any other national reporting program attests to the unique contribution of this work to the juvenile justice community.

Table A-3

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,457	250	204	287	52	41
2	1,818	290	244	318	54	39
3	2,016	326	307	591	93	83
4	2,284	376	361	805	116	110
Total	7,576	1,242	1,116	2,001	316	273

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	14,018	7,462	7,676	4,413	1,943	1,696
2	19,924	9,900	10,420	8,587	3,885	3,650
3	27,883	14,075	16,704	20,679	8,908	9,572
4	25,664	15,220	17,505	20,807	10,563	11,651
Total	87,489	46,657	52,305	54,486	25,299	26,569

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	9.62	29.90	37.65	15.35	37.35	41.56
2	10.96	34.09	42.72	27.02	71.75	93.47
3	13.83	43.23	54.35	35.01	95.59	115.17
4	11.24	40.45	48.49	25.85	90.73	105.64
Total	11.55	37.57	46.86	27.23	80.12	97.23

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-4

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

	Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,959	339	238	331	61	42
2	2,204	361	260	375	64	40
3	2,262	371	327	673	109	97
4	2,974	510	361	1,116	172	110
Total	9,399	1,580	1,185	2,495	406	289

	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	16,535	8,824	8,653	4,658	2,046	1,713
2	22,121	11,146	11,156	9,221	4,182	3,747
3	29,620	15,128	17,636	23,342	10,384	11,227
4	30,539	18,722	17,505	26,936	14,441	11,651
Total	98,815	53,820	54,950	64,157	31,053	28,338

	Case Rates					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	8.44	26.05	36.35	14.08	33.78	41.23
2	10.04	30.90	42.97	24.57	65.16	92.98
3	13.09	40.80	53.98	34.69	95.09	116.02
4	10.27	36.73	48.49	24.14	83.76	105.64
Total	10.51	34.07	46.35	25.71	76.42	98.09

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-5

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,363	753	529	705	118	70
2	4,272	710	487	756	116	65
3	3,922	686	494	1,060	173	127
4	3,580	623	419	1,415	217	134
Total	16,136	2,772	1,929	3,935	625	396

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	36,800	19,700	19,200	9,900	4,000	2,900
2	42,900	21,900	20,900	18,600	7,600	6,000
3	51,400	28,000	26,700	36,800	16,500	14,700
4	36,800	22,900	20,300	34,100	18,200	14,200
Total	167,800	92,500	87,200	99,300	46,200	37,800

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.63	2.63	2.51	2.24	2.04	1.68
2	2.15	2.22	2.01	2.16	1.95	1.65
3	1.84	1.99	1.60	1.78	1.85	1.54
4	1.43	1.50	1.16	1.64	1.72	1.22

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-6

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,077	200	155	283	52	41
2	1,389	251	205	297	53	38
3	1,690	301	283	504	90	80
4	1,841	376	361	612	116	110
Total	5,996	1,128	1,004	1,696	311	269

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	16,740	6,531	5,104	4,561	1,451	1,150
2	23,891	9,759	9,242	7,949	2,552	2,195
3	29,573	11,736	13,233	15,791	5,340	4,807
4	30,026	13,769	15,072	16,572	6,151	6,254
Total	100,230	41,795	42,651	44,873	15,494	14,406

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	15.55	32.66	32.98	16.13	27.83	28.13
2	17.20	38.93	45.11	26.80	48.20	58.00
3	17.50	38.96	46.76	31.32	59.49	60.17
4	16.31	36.59	41.75	27.06	52.84	56.71
Total	16.72	37.05	42.49	26.46	49.78	53.57

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-7

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,556	266	167	328	61	41
2	1,915	315	215	371	64	40
3	2,012	336	292	577	100	88
4	2,844	510	361	1,091	172	110
Total	8,327	1,427	1,034	2,368	397	280

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	26,631	9,808	5,420	5,722	1,828	1,160
2	34,773	13,396	10,108	10,729	3,368	2,452
3	37,668	14,556	14,322	17,886	5,972	5,216
4	40,335	17,392	15,072	22,705	7,930	6,254
Total	139,407	55,152	44,922	57,042	19,098	15,082

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	17.12	36.90	32.52	17.44	30.20	27.99
2	18.16	42.51	47.02	28.88	52.53	61.11
3	18.72	43.33	49.08	30.99	59.65	59.12
4	14.18	34.12	41.75	20.80	46.00	56.71
Total	16.74	38.66	43.42	24.09	48.09	53.85

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-8

Nonpetitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,363	753	529	705	118	70
2	4,272	710	487	756	116	65
3	3,922	686	494	1,060	173	127
4	3,580	623	419	1,415	217	134
Total	16,136	2,772	1,929	3,935	625	396

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	74,700	27,800	17,200	12,200	3,500	1,900
2	77,600	30,200	22,900	21,800	6,100	4,000
3	73,400	29,700	24,200	32,800	10,300	7,500
4	50,800	21,300	17,500	29,400	10,000	7,600
Total	276,400	108,900	81,800	96,300	30,000	21,000

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4.46	4.26	3.37	2.68	2.42	1.66
2	3.25	3.09	2.48	2.75	2.39	1.80
3	2.48	2.53	1.83	2.08	1.93	1.56
4	1.69	1.54	1.16	1.78	1.63	1.22

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-9

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,517	262	216	297	54	43
2	1,762	283	237	303	51	36
3	1,616	262	245	475	80	71
4	2,200	380	365	774	113	107
Total	7,095	1,186	1,063	1,849	298	256

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	5,008	2,609	2,690	897	322	157
2	5,258	1,828	1,615	1,070	265	103
3	4,731	1,121	1,136	2,412	423	197
4	3,201	608	414	1,109	152	37
Total	18,198	6,166	5,855	5,488	1,162	494

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	3.30	9.97	12.47	3.02	5.97	3.68
2	2.98	6.45	6.81	3.53	5.17	2.84
3	2.93	4.29	4.63	5.08	5.30	2.78
4	1.46	1.60	1.14	1.43	1.35	0.35
Total	2.56	5.20	5.51	2.97	3.90	1.93

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-10

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk in Reporting Counties (in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2,019	351	250	340	62	43
2	2,148	354	253	361	61	38
3	1,862	307	265	557	96	84
4	2,889	513	365	1,085	169	107
Total	8,918	1,524	1,132	2,343	388	272

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	5,867	3,051	3,018	938	328	157
2	5,857	2,062	1,730	1,154	282	105
3	5,098	1,226	1,216	2,798	503	238
4	3,832	747	414	1,449	210	37
Total	20,654	7,086	6,378	6,339	1,323	537

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.91	8.70	12.08	2.76	5.25	3.62
2	2.73	5.83	6.84	3.20	4.60	2.80
3	2.74	4.00	4.60	5.02	5.24	2.82
4	1.33	1.46	1.14	1.34	1.24	0.35
Total	2.32	4.65	5.63	2.70	3.41	1.97

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-11

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

National Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,363	753	529	705	118	70
2	4,272	710	487	756	116	65
3	3,922	686	494	1,060	173	127
4	3,580	623	419	1,415	217	134
Total	16,136	2,772	1,929	3,935	625	396

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	12,700	6,600	6,400	1,900	600	200
2	11,700	4,100	3,300	2,400	500	200
3	10,700	2,700	2,300	5,300	900	400
4	4,700	900	500	1,900	300	100
Total	39,800	14,300	12,500	11,500	2,300	800

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.53	2.51	2.38	2.08	1.71	1.35
2	2.22	2.26	2.06	2.26	1.97	1.66
3	2.27	2.44	2.00	2.21	2.15	1.82
4	1.48	1.49	1.15	1.70	1.78	1.24

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-12

Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1987

Case Characteristic	Percent of Estimation Sample	Data Sources
Age at referral	99	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND PA SC SD UT VA WI
Sex	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND PA SC SD UT VA WI
Race	92	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ ND PA SC SD UT VA WI
Source of referral	66	AL AZ CA CT HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NY ND PA SC VA
Reason for referral	96	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND PA SC SD UT VA WI
Secure detention	80	AL AZ CA FL IA MS MO NE NJ NY ND PA SC SD VA
Adjudication	77	AL AZ CA CT FL HI MN NJ NY ND PA SC VA
Disposition	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND PA SC SD UT VA WI

AL - Alabama
AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona
CA - California
CT - Connecticut
FL - Florida
HI - Hawaii
IA - Iowa
MD - Maryland
MN - Minnesota
MS - Mississippi
MO - Missouri
NE - Nebraska
NJ - New Jersey
NY - New York
ND - North Dakota
PA - Pennsylvania
SC - South Carolina
SD - South Dakota
UT - Utah
VA - Virginia
WI - Wisconsin

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADJUDICATED: Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender.

CASE RATE: The number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. The actual population base for the case rate statistic varies on the nature of the case rate. For example, the population base for the *Nonwhite Case Rate* is the total number of nonwhite youth aged 10 through 17 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. Similarly, the *Case Rate for 17-Year-Olds* is the total number of youth age 17 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. See *Youth Population at Risk*.

DELINQUENCY: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. See *Reason for Referral*.

DELINQUENT ACT: An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. *Delinquent acts* include *crimes against persons*, *crimes against property*, *drug offenses*, and *crimes against public order*, as defined under *Reason for Referral*, when such acts are committed by juveniles.

DEPENDENCY CASE: Those cases covering neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

DETENTION: The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

DISPOSITION: Definite action taken or treatment plan decided upon or initiated regarding a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

> **Waive/Transfer to Criminal Court** - Cases which were waived or transferred to a criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing.
>
> **Placement** - Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.
>
> **Probation** - Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.
>
> **Dismissed** - Cases dismissed (including those warned, counselled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated.
>
> **Other** - A variety of miscellaneous dispositions not included above. This category includes such dispositions as fines, restitution, and community service, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated and those dispositions coded as *Other* in the original data.

FORMAL HANDLING: See *Manner of Handling*.

INFORMAL HANDLING: See *Manner of Handling*.

INTAKE DECISION: The decision made by juvenile court intake which results in either the case being handled informally at the intake level or being petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

JUDICIAL DECISION: The decision made in response to a petition which asks the court to adjudicate or waive the youth. This decision is generally made by a juvenile court judge or referee.

JUDICIAL DISPOSITION: The disposition rendered in a case after the judicial decision has been made.

JUVENILE: Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction* and *Youth Population at Risk*.

JUVENILE COURT: Any court which has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

MANNER OF HANDLING: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth a delinquent, status offender or a dependent child, or to waive the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult. Nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases are those cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

NONPETITIONED CASE: See *Manner of Handling*.

PETITION: A document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, a status offender, or dependent and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or asking that an alleged delinquent be waived to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

PETITIONED CASE: See *Manner of Handling*.

RACE: The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

> NOTE: Coding of race and ethnicity is based upon OMB Revised Exhibit F, Circular No. A-46, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting. That exhibit provides standard classifications for recordkeeping, collection, and presentation of data on race and ethnicity in Federal program administrative reporting and statistical activities. These classifications should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. They were developed in response to needs expressed by both the executive branch and the Congress to provide for the collection and use of compatible, nonduplicated, exchangeable racial and ethnic data by Federal agencies.
>
> **White** - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)
>
> **Black** - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
>
> **Other** - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.
>
> **Nonwhite** - Includes *Black* and *Other* racial categories.

REASON FOR REFERRAL: The most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

Crimes Against Persons - This category includes *criminal homicide*, *forcible rape*, *robbery*, *aggravated assault*, *simple assault*, and *other person offenses* as defined below.

1. **Criminal Homicide** - Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. *Criminal homicide* is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms *murder*, *nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter*, *negligent (involuntary) manslaughter*, and *vehicular manslaughter*. The term is broader than the Index Crime category used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports in which murder/nonnegligent manslaughter does not include *negligent manslaughter* or *vehicular manslaughter*.

2. **Forcible Rape** - Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some states have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states do not distinguish between *forcible rape* of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.) Other violent sex offenses are contained in *Other Offenses Against Persons*.

3. **Robbery** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

4. **Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

    a. **Aggravated Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names *aggravated assault and battery*, *aggravated battery*, *assault with intent to kill*, *assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter*, *atrocious assault*, *attempted murder*, *felonious assault*, and *assault with a deadly weapon*.

    b. **Simple Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. *Simple assault* is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in *Other Offenses Against Persons*.

5. **Other Offenses Against Persons** - This category includes kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes Against Property - This category includes *burglary*, *larceny*, *motor vehicle theft*, *arson*, *vandalism*, *stolen property offenses*, *trespassing*, and *other property offenses* as defined below.

1. **Burglary** - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

2. **Larceny** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.

3. **Motor Vehicle Theft** - Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes *joyriding* or *unauthorized use of a motor vehicle* as well as *grand theft auto*.

4. **Arson** - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without his consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

5. **Vandalism** - Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without his consent, or public property, except by burning.

6. **Stolen Property Offenses** - Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category *stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.

7. **Trespassing** - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

8. **Other Property Offenses** - This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug Law Violations - Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category *drug abuse violations*.

Offenses Against Public Order - This category includes *weapons offenses*; *nonviolent sex offenses*; *liquor law violations, not status; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice;* and *other offenses against public order* as defined below.

1. **Weapons Offenses** - Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category *weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*

2. **Sex Offenses** - All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories *prostitution and commercialized vice* and *sex offenses*. It includes offenses such as *statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery*, etc.

3. **Liquor Law Violations, Not Status** - Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes *public intoxication, drunkenness* and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code *status liquor law violations*. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with *disorderly conduct*.)

4. **Disorderly Conduct** - Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called *disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly*, and *riot*.

5. **Obstruction of Justice** - This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than *technical violations* which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes *contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest*, etc.

6. **Other Offenses Against Public Order** - This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g. *escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations*, etc.

Other Delinquent Acts - This category includes those offenses which contain a combination of person, property, drug and/or public order offenses or those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data.

Status Offenses - Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary (and some states may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), for the purposes of this report the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses:

1. **Running Away** - Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

2. **Truancy** - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

3. **Ungovernability** - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as *unruly, unmanageable, incorrigible*, etc.

4. **Status Liquor Law Violations** - Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some states treat consumption of alcohol and

public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)

5. **Other Status Offenses** - This category includes a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding) and those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data.

Dependency Offenses - Those actions which come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians, such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

In the Data Briefs chapter, offenses are also grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). These groupings are:

Index Violent Offenses - The offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Index Property Offenses - The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Nonindex Delinquency Offenses - All offenses not contained within the two Crime Index categories above. However, for this work status offenses are reported in their own category and are not included within the report's nonindex crime category.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake (which initiates court processing).

Law Enforcement Agency - Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

Other - Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors, teachers, principals, attendance officers, social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens and a variety of miscellaneous sources of referral, which are often only defined by the code *other* in the original data.

STATUS OFFENSE: Behavior which is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, running away from home). See *Reason for Referral*.

UNIT OF COUNT: Throughout this report the unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the year 1987. Each case represents a youth referred to the juvenile court for a new referral for one or more of the reasons described under *Reason for Referral*. The term disposed means that during the year some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or initiated (see *Disposition*). Within this definition it is possible for a youth to be involved in more than one case within the calendar year.

UPPER AGE OF JURISDICTION: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1987 in three states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in

Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most states there are exceptions to the age criteria which place or permit youth at or below the state's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most states if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labelled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of states, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all states, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK: For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. For dependency matters this is the number of children at or below the upper age of court jurisdiction. In all states the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most states individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these states, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction*.

APPENDIX C

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY

This appendix presents information on the courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency, status and dependency caseloads for the year. It also presents the total population of the reporting jurisdiction, its 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction population and its 0 through the upper age of jurisdiction population. Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 youth at risk) are presented for each case type for the state (or jurisdiction). Delinquency and status offense case rates are based on the 10 through upper age population, while rates for dependency cases are based on the 0 through upper age population.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, there were others which reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. When states have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also noted.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in this appendix in a column labeled **All Reported Cases**. By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1987, there are several reporting jurisdictions that were not able to aggregate data for this time frame. In those instances, the data cover fiscal year 1987. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to make comparisons between data sets.

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
ALABAMA [3]										
BALDWIN	94800	12200	26500	169	134	64	217	---	---	---
CALHOUN	122400	15400	32700	520	74	153	107	129	0	---
COLBERT	53600	6400	14000	42	75	0	79	---	---	---
CULLMAN	66600	8800	18200	169	71	59	59	110	9	---
DALLAS	53200	8200	16900	247	71	93	23	58	5	---
DE KALB	54600	7100	14900	105	35	31	116	48	0	---
ETOWAH	102800	12700	27400	329	47	108	11	91	0	---
HOUSTON	80300	10300	23100	249	417	82	288	3	1	---
JACKSON	50200	6400	13900	130	91	110	132	64	4	---
JEFFERSON	678000	75400	173800	1726	550	347	362	780	75	---
LAUDERDALE	82400	9600	21400	165	83	30	24	24	313	---
LEE	81400	8400	19000	293	102	156	75	323	16	---
LIMESTONE	51700	6400	14200	65	47	13	22	5	0	---
MADISON	231500	27300	62400	689	114	36	108	115	7	---
MARSHALL	72100	9400	19300	168	238	9	32	---	---	---
MOBILE	388300	49300	113800	2013	939	161	1508	945	0	---
MONTGOMERY	213300	25100	60600	874	373	167	241	546	54	---
MORGAN	99900	12400	27700	384	141	125	39	---	---	---
RUSSELL	50500	6700	14200	167	78	67	19	139	0	---
SHELBY	83200	9700	23700	162	53	68	42	207	2	---
TALLADEGA	75600	10700	22900	185	146	29	118	195	7	---
TUSCALOOSA	144200	16300	36700	683	90	188	25	229	29	---
WALKER	69000	8800	18800	174	30	92	24	---	---	---
44 Small Counties	1083600	146100	179900	2126	1155	724	1300	1117	121	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4083300	508900	889600	11834	5154	2912	4971	5128	643	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.25	10.13	5.72	9.77	5.76	0.72	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned status data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 67 counties with 41 reporting petitioned dependency data and 41 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ALASKA [4]										
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	357
BARROW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	125
BETHEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28
CORDOVA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
DILLINGHAM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
FAIRBANKS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	148
GLENNALLEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
ALASKA [4]										
JUNEAU	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47
KENAI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	228
KETCHIKAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	153
KODIAK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47
KOTZEBUE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86
NOME	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	67
PALMER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95
SITKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63
TOK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
UNALASKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
VALDEZ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23
Totals for Reporting Courts	525300	61400	158500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1516
Rates for Reporting Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 19 courts reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 18										
ARIZONA [5]										
APACHE	60700	10300	25700	78	185	40	94	18	---	---
COCHISE	98100	12800	28800	291	799	3	443	43	---	---
COCONINO	89200	11500	27100	443	627	111	319	27	---	---
MARICOPA [6]	1959500	215700	513100	5592	11037	348	6551	530	---	---
MOHAVE	80700	8000	18400	134	695	5	144	32	---	---
NAVAJO	74700	12500	29900	255	365	67	265	25	---	---
PIMA	619400	65100	154100	1838	4509	60	2368	203	---	---
PINAL	106500	13600	32500	337	904	59	457	86	---	---
YAVAPAI	92700	8600	20100	309	604	15	229	28	---	---
YUMA	110000	13100	33500	328	906	0	481	35	---	---
4 Small Counties	94300	12700	30200	468	548	118	362	73	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3385800	383800	913400	10073	21179	826	11713	1100	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.24	55.18	2.15	30.52	1.20	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned status data and 14 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
ARKANSAS [7]										
BENTON	92300	10300	23600	80	184	16	137	0	5	---
CRAIGHEAD	64500	7400	16500	177	118	24	16	4	0	---
CRITTENDEN	50700	8200	17800	6	0	4	0	0	0	---
FAULKNER	54500	6500	14200	23	6	1	20	0	0	---
GARLAND	76500	7800	16800	466	8	40	28	6	0	---
JEFFERSON	90500	11200	26100	490	3	41	0	179	0	---
MISSISSIPPI	57400	7400	18000	154	138	22	60	1	0	---
PULASKI	358200	40000	97500	740	0	0	0	0	0	---
SALINE	59700	8200	17500	3	0	0	0	0	0	---
SEBASTIAN	100200	11700	27100	38	457	12	132	25	0	---
WASHINGTON	109700	11100	26200	153	301	33	10	29	0	---
WHITE	53600	6700	14200	25	0	1	0	0	0	---
52 Small Counties	1099200	138900	309600	1212	649	236	462	223	21	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2266900	275500	625200	3567	1864	430	865	467	26	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.95	6.77	1.56	3.14	0.75	0.04	---
State has 75 counties with 64 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 64 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 75 counties with 64 reporting petitioned status data and 64 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 75 counties with 64 reporting petitioned dependency data and 64 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CALIFORNIA [8]										
ALAMEDA	1223000	116300	278000	3625	3986	35	252	1853	---	---
BUTTE	169000	16200	37900	291	477	6	82	370	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	745000	81600	188600	2302	3007	69	273	1057	---	---
EL DORADO	113800	12000	27100	202	573	1	55	70	---	---
FRESNO	597400	68600	170100	2472	4489	114	1354	630	---	---
HUMBOLDT	113600	11000	26800	330	438	11	120	99	---	---
IMPERIAL	109500	15100	35700	267	715	3	126	146	---	---
KERN	504500	57500	151300	2186	1345	18	609	911	---	---
KINGS	87400	10700	28100	384	843	2	412	133	---	---
LAKE	50300	4500	10900	107	189	2	39	41	---	---
LOS ANGELES [9]	8504800	894800	2174900	18738	---	171	---	14275	---	---
MADERA	78600	10600	24400	471	459	30	101	44	---	---
MARIN	227700	19600	42900	417	241	45	34	48	---	---
MENDOCINO	74900	7600	19200	397	416	9	45	240	---	---
MERCED	165800	20300	54400	590	1284	16	427	136	---	---
MONTEREY	343100	35300	89000	1127	1196	24	205	184	---	---
NAPA	105100	10700	23400	269	27	10	13	100	---	---
NEVADA	73700	7900	17700	118	279	5	70	44	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1967 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1967 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
CALIFORNIA [8]										
ORANGE	2218900	243900	542300	6076	3808	166	1069	1347	---	---
PLACER	148700	17700	38600	327	576	20	458	121	---	---
RIVERSIDE	914800	95200	240300	2902	3361	23	728	1596	---	---
SACRAMENTO	945300	97800	237800	3226	3160	26	493	1480	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO	1204200	137900	350900	3256	5704	15	549	1865	---	---
SAN DIEGO	2285900	224600	538000	3765	4029	40	943	2966	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO	740400	46400	106000	1661	3720	43	422	1510	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN	443500	52600	129400	2550	1914	135	1326	679	---	---
SAN LUIS OBISPO	201900	18400	41800	314	453	32	311	101	---	---
SAN MATEO	621800	56500	129300	1190	1074	17	78	1564	---	---
SANTA BARBARA	340900	32500	76500	814	1201	27	529	229	---	---
SANTA CLARA	1415000	153600	357000	2917	3255	17	193	1238	---	---
SANTA CRUZ	221700	19900	48300	458	903	19	224	121	---	---
SHASTA	135700	16100	36400	410	734	9	75	233	---	---
SOLANO	299200	33600	86500	1334	303	34	38	403	---	---
SONOMA	354000	35800	84000	907	1628	33	253	203	---	---
STANISLAUS	327400	39100	92300	1185	1892	6	313	269	---	---
SUTTER	60300	7000	15900	95	320	2	32	49	---	---
TULARE	291600	36600	91100	1277	161	107	205	552	---	---
VENTURA	628300	75400	179900	1642	3274	201	1272	705	---	---
YOLO	128700	12700	30700	185	649	1	102	219	---	---
YUBA	55500	6300	15500	153	313	0	5	63	---	---
18 Small Counties	392100	43700	99800	892	1902	59	504	474	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	27663100	2903400	6968700	71829	64298	1603	14339	38368	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.74	32.01	0.55	7.14	5.51	---	---

State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 57 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned status data and 57 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

COLORADO [10]										
ADAMS	280300	33600	78200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1872
ARAPAHOE	387100	45200	106800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1764
BOULDER	216800	20000	48500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1261
DENVER	501200	34400	96100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2230
EL PASO	389900	46100	101100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2618
JEFFERSON	433400	52400	118700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1420
LARIMER	179500	18000	42700	---	---	---	---	---	---	773
MESA	89600	9700	24200	---	---	---	---	---	---	453

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
COLORADO [10]										
PUEBLO	127400	15800	35000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1465
WELD	135200	14900	38000	---	---	---	---	---	---	773
53 Small Counties	555900	63800	152100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3200
Totals for Reporting Counties	3296200	353900	841500	---	---	---	---	---	---	17829
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CONNECTICUT [11]										
DANBURY	---	---	---	151	165	10	23	---	---	---
FAIRFIELD	---	---	---	1081	857	67	153	---	---	---
HARTFORD	---	---	---	1298	1050	140	282	---	---	---
LITCHFIELD	---	---	---	200	169	27	24	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	---	---	---	159	235	14	57	---	---	---
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	1379	732	102	111	---	---	---
NEW LONDON	---	---	---	449	311	56	100	---	---	---
TOLLAND	---	---	---	174	308	32	78	---	---	---
WATERBURY	---	---	---	380	392	64	88	---	---	---
WINDHAM	---	---	---	128	229	42	115	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	3211300	255000	677600	5399	4448	554	1031	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				21.17	17.44	2.17	4.04	---	---	---
State has 10 venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency and 10 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 10 venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned status data and 10 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
DELAWARE [12]										
KENT	106600	13900	30400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1202
NEW CASTLE	424800	44600	101500	---	---	---	---	---	---	4540
SUSSEX	112500	12800	27700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1541
Totals for Reporting Counties	643900	71300	159600	---	---	---	---	---	---	7283
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 3 counties with 3 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [13]										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	621900	53500	109700	3657	1512	---	---	420	49	---
Rates for Reporting Jurisdiction				68.40	28.28	---	---	3.83	0.45	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
FLORIDA [14]										
DISTRICT 1	516900	63000	140700	1942	1161	77	722	485	4805	---
DISTRICT 2	514700	61500	139000	2454	1561	199	718	716	6835	---
DISTRICT 3	931500	94000	208500	3854	2356	242	910	1347	8746	---
DISTRICT 4	1249000	135900	309000	5702	6430	325	1556	1185	13172	---
DISTRICT 5	1080200	87300	185600	6391	2090	284	1293	1024	7270	---
DISTRICT 6	1453000	157400	348600	8640	4773	361	3055	2208	14584	---
DISTRICT 7	1309700	146500	322800	6561	2793	498	1507	1132	11162	---
DISTRICT 8	820300	68100	150000	2981	1951	168	680	704	5573	---
DISTRICT 9	1118600	95300	219800	5460	4891	307	1179	836	5963	---
DISTRICT 10	1162500	98100	222200	3277	5734	129	699	981	7605	---
DISTRICT 11	1866500	186500	440400	6594	5365	149	1619	1634	11198	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	12022900	1193700	2686700	53856	39105	2739	13938	12252	96913	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				45.12	32.76	2.29	11.68	4.56	36.07	---
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned status data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned dependency data and 11 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
GEORGIA [15]										
BARTOW	50700	5700	13900	---	---	---	---	---	---	391
BIBB	156500	15900	39800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1009
CARROLL	67200	7600	17400	---	---	---	---	---	---	555
CHATHAM	218100	22600	56000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1801
CHEROKEE	81000	10000	23900	---	---	---	---	---	---	71
CLARKE	77600	5500	14400	---	---	---	---	---	---	590
CLAYTON	169200	17700	45700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1011
COBB	408600	40300	98900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2424

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS — Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY — Petition	Non Petition	STATUS — Petition	Non Petition	DEPENDENCY — Petition	Non Petition	All Reported Cases
GEORGIA [15]										
COLUMBIA	59700	7300	17500	---	---	---	---	---	---	232
DOUGHERTY	101800	12200	30200	---	---	---	---	---	---	981
DOUGLAS	70600	8300	21300	---	---	---	---	---	---	682
FAYETTE	52000	7300	15800	---	---	---	---	---	---	355
FLOYD	79400	7800	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	775
FULTON [16]	639000	58100	150000	2570	5254	331	1438	1169	144	---
GLYNN	59700	6300	15700	---	---	---	---	---	---	561
GWINNETT	302100	32100	82600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2112
HALL	88200	8900	22000	---	---	---	---	---	---	606
HENRY	50200	5600	13800	---	---	---	---	---	---	390
HOUSTON	87100	10100	25000	---	---	---	---	---	---	768
LOWNDES	73500	7700	19600	---	---	---	---	---	---	371
MUSCOGEE	178000	17500	43900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1691
RICHMOND	192800	19500	48800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1190
SPALDING	54100	6300	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	518
TROUP	53500	5800	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	992
WALKER	57400	6100	14200	---	---	---	---	---	---	252
WHITFIELD	69700	7800	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	677
132 Small Counties	2185700	251300	601600	---	---	---	---	---	---	10758
Totals for Reporting Counties	5683400	611000	1498000	2570	5254	331	1438	1169	144	31763
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.24	90.44	5.70	24.75	7.79	0.96	---
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 159 counties with 157 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
HAWAII [17]										
HAWAII	114400	13700	34100	324	784	81	576	166	17	---
HONOLULU	830600	92400	217000	2339	938	589	1664	476	49	---
MAUI	89900	10400	24900	219	506	44	182	8	0	---
1 Small County	47600	5700	13700	330	42	32	21	97	5	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1082500	122200	289700	3212	2270	746	2443	747	71	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.29	18.58	6.11	20.00	2.58	0.25	---
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned status data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned dependency data and 4 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
IDAHO [18]										
ADA	195600	23200	55700	910	915	---	---	84	26	---
BANNOCK	68400	8000	20700	307	163	---	---	55	5	---
BONNEVILLE	72000	9300	24700	315	158	---	---	49	0	---
CANYON	90600	11600	27200	459	106	---	---	79	18	---
KOOTENAI	67300	8400	19000	214	44	---	---	23	6	---
TWIN FALLS	55300	6900	16900	179	54	---	---	27	6	---
38 Small Counties	449000	56000	141900	1177	780	---	---	230	65	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	998200	123200	306100	3561	2220	---	---	547	126	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.89	18.01	---	---	1.79	0.41	---
State has 44 counties with 44 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 44 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 44 counties with 44 reporting petitioned dependency data and 44 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ILLINOIS [19]										
ADAMS	67700	6800	16500	50	---	7	---	56	---	---
CHAMPAIGN	172700	13800	34300	185	---	1	---	103	---	---
COOK [20]	5288500	509000	1272200	13885	1041	88	48	5750	29	---
DE KALB	75300	6000	15500	115	---	2	---	0	---	---
DU PAGE	743200	71800	189300	746	---	23	---	120	---	---
HENRY	53600	6000	14800	68	---	1	---	27	---	---
JACKSON	60400	4200	11000	36	---	1	---	10	---	---
KANE	314700	34300	88000	325	---	2	---	0	---	---
KANKAKEE	97800	10700	26300	125	---	6	---	45	---	---
KNOX	55700	4700	12700	34	---	0	---	20	---	---
LAKE	494300	51200	131500	152	---	0	---	0	---	---
LA SALLE	107800	10400	26400	141	---	0	---	0	---	---
MCHENRY	167400	19000	47200	134	---	2	---	56	---	---
MCLEAN	123800	10000	26400	131	---	6	---	48	---	---
MACON	124600	12000	31200	418	---	1	---	66	---	---
MADISON	251600	25600	63100	420	---	10	---	239	---	---
PEORIA	181600	16900	44700	264	---	5	---	200	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	156100	14900	38600	91	---	2	---	83	---	---
ST. CLAIR	270800	30900	75700	410	---	6	---	156	---	---
SANGAMON	179400	16900	42700	265	---	3	---	1	---	---
TAZEWELL	123900	12400	32200	125	---	0	---	83	---	---
VERMILION	91500	9000	22800	141	---	5	---	52	---	---
WHITESIDE	62600	6500	16500	47	---	0	---	0	---	---
WILL	345200	38600	100800	133	---	7	---	78	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS — Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY — Petition	DELINQUENCY — Non Petition	STATUS — Petition	STATUS — Non Petition	DEPENDENCY — Petition	DEPENDENCY — Non Petition	All Reported Cases
ILLINOIS [19]										
WILLIAMSON	58100	5100	13000	50	---	7	---	65	---	---
WINNEBAGO	252000	25300	63700	221	---	5	---	220	---	---
67 Small Counties	1529000	154500	387400	2487	---	83	---	1039	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11449200	1126500	2844400	21199	1041	273	48	8517	29	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.82	2.05	0.24	0.09	2.99	0.02	---
State has 102 counties with 93 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 102 counties with 93 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 102 counties with 93 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
INDIANA [21]										
ALLEN	302000	36400	85500	541	---	---	---	212	---	---
BARTHOLOMEW	65000	7900	18100	104	---	---	---	85	---	---
CLARK	89500	11200	25000	148	---	---	---	61	---	---
DELAWARE	120500	13900	29200	136	---	---	---	66	---	---
ELKHART	149700	18100	43500	409	---	---	---	287	---	---
FLOYD	64000	8200	17900	109	---	---	---	80	---	---
GRANT	76600	9400	20100	167	---	---	---	36	---	---
HAMILTON	98100	13600	29000	408	---	---	---	10	---	---
HENDRICKS	76100	10600	22800	305	---	---	---	42	---	---
HOWARD	84400	10800	24000	377	---	---	---	37	---	---
JOHNSON	86100	11000	24600	0	---	---	---	30	---	---
KOSCIUSKO	64200	6900	17800	91	---	---	---	43	---	---
LAKE	481200	60700	140300	971	---	---	---	598	---	---
LA PORTE	104600	13000	29200	194	---	---	---	60	---	---
MADISON	132800	17400	36000	1451	---	---	---	195	---	---
MARION	790100	85700	203000	4218	---	---	---	463	---	---
MONROE	103600	8700	20400	269	---	---	---	106	---	---
MORGAN	54300	7800	16400	227	---	---	---	72	---	---
PORTER	123100	15300	36300	456	---	---	---	255	---	---
ST. JOSEPH	242400	27000	61900	706	---	---	---	253	---	---
TIPPECANOE	124800	11300	26100	324	---	---	---	153	---	---
VANDERBURGH	166700	16900	39900	363	---	---	---	660	---	---
VIGO	107600	11300	25800	295	---	---	---	60	---	---
WAYNE	72300	8800	19200	92	---	---	---	67	---	---
68 Small Counties	1751800	220300	502700	3638	---	---	---	1600	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5531600	662000	1514500	15999	---	---	---	5531	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.17	---	---	---	3.65	---	---
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 92 counties with 92 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
IOWA [22]										
BLACK HAWK	125800	13500	33200	256	356	0	4	1	1	---
CLINTON	52900	6500	14500	148	131	0	0	293	1	---
DUBUQUE	90700	11700	26100	193	552	6	8	5	0	---
POLK	319300	33500	80000	638	1448	4	79	372	432	---
POTTAWATTAMIE	88300	10900	25200	231	359	1	20	107	77	---
SCOTT	156100	18600	43700	225	774	8	41	117	1	---
STORY	71800	6000	13600	99	190	2	12	0	0	---
74 Small Counties	1325300	152300	358500	1453	4571	63	226	402	187	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2230200	253100	594800	3243	8381	84	390	1297	699	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.82	33.12	0.33	1.54	2.18	1.18	---
State has 99 counties with 81 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 81 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 99 counties with 81 reporting petitioned status data and 81 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 99 counties with 81 reporting petitioned dependency data and 81 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
KENTUCKY [23]										
BOONE	53800	7300	17000	---	---	---	---	---	---	758
BOYD	52800	6100	13300	---	---	---	---	---	---	259
CAMPBELL	81700	9900	22600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1014
CHRISTIAN	62600	6700	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	765
DAVIESS	88100	10700	24300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1260
FAYETTE	221500	20700	47700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1543
HARDIN	93400	12100	25400	---	---	---	---	---	---	783
JEFFERSON	679400	72100	168000	---	---	---	---	---	---	8166
KENTON	139100	16200	38100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1970
MCCRACKEN	59700	6400	14600	---	---	---	---	---	---	354
MADISON	56100	5600	12300	---	---	---	---	---	---	491
PIKE	80900	11900	26200	---	---	---	---	---	---	243
WARREN	81700	8300	20800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1072
107 Small Counties	1976500	257700	569400	---	---	---	---	---	---	14944
Totals for Reporting Counties	3727300	451500	1015200	---	---	---	---	---	---	33622
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 120 counties with 120 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS — Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY — Petition	DELINQUENCY — Non Petition	STATUS — Petition	STATUS — Non Petition	DEPENDENCY — Petition	DEPENDENCY — Non Petition	All Reported Cases
LOUISIANA [24]										
ACADIA PARISH	59200	7300	18600	---	---	---	---	---	---	233
ASCENSION PARISH	59000	7000	18500	---	---	---	---	---	---	128
BOSSIER PARISH	92100	9800	25800	---	---	---	---	---	---	294
CADDO PARISH	271600	28300	73400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1033
CALCASIEU PARISH	171800	18500	49200	---	---	---	---	---	---	476
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	385800	38500	103400	---	---	---	---	---	---	865
IBERIA PARISH	67900	8000	20500	---	---	---	---	---	---	147
JEFFERSON PARISH	474400	47500	121900	---	---	---	---	---	---	4229
LAFAYETTE PARISH	166500	16900	44900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1124
LAFOURCHE PARISH	86300	10200	25600	---	---	---	---	---	---	473
LIVINGSTON PARISH	72600	8900	22900	---	---	---	---	---	---	281
ORLEANS PARISH	542600	54600	141100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2887
OUACHITA PARISH	146300	16400	41400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1517
RAPIDES PARISH	140200	15700	39000	---	---	---	---	---	---	313
ST. BERNARD PARISH	68500	7200	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	556
ST. LANDRY PARISH	87600	10800	27200	---	---	---	---	---	---	288
ST. MARY PARISH	61500	7500	19100	---	---	---	---	---	---	188
ST. TAMMANY PARISH	149800	17100	44900	---	---	---	---	---	---	180
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	92200	10500	27300	---	---	---	---	---	---	438
TERREBONNE PARISH	98800	11600	30600	---	---	---	---	---	---	424
VERMILION PARISH	53100	5600	15600	---	---	---	---	---	---	236
VERNON PARISH	59900	5500	17600	---	---	---	---	---	---	280
42 Small Parishes	1052600	120900	308100	---	---	---	---	---	---	5332
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4460300	484200	1254400	---	---	---	---	---	---	21922
Rates for Reporting Parishes				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 64 parishes with 64 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MAINE [25]										
ANDROSCOGGIN	101200	12300	27400	213	---	---	---	56	---	---
AROOSTOOK	86400	11900	24700	198	---	---	---	67	---	---
CUMBERLAND	233200	25100	55800	569	---	---	---	112	---	---
KENNEBEC	113700	13000	29700	414	---	---	---	69	---	---
OXFORD	50500	6300	13300	73	---	---	---	16	---	---
PENOBSCOT	139500	16500	35600	383	---	---	---	82	---	---
YORK	163000	19400	43600	531	---	---	---	79	---	---
9 Small Counties	299000	36400	79700	998	---	---	---	113	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1186600	140900	309800	3379	---	---	---	594	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.99	---	---	---	1.92	---	---
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
MARYLAND [26]										
ALLEGANY	74700	8100	16900	155	146	46	92	69	2	---
ANNE ARUNDEL	412700	46800	105200	1149	1442	40	392	1	3	---
BALTIMORE	676400	70500	143800	1712	2890	46	351	3	0	---
CARROLL	116100	15000	32500	235	393	12	152	0	1	---
CECIL	69200	10200	20900	279	298	13	151	7	1	---
CHARLES	93600	12900	30300	308	415	2	151	1	0	---
FREDERICK	137000	15800	37700	261	497	36	351	1	0	---
HARFORD	163700	20900	45600	341	701	13	135	0	0	---
HOWARD	157200	19800	42900	214	355	8	156	0	0	---
MONTGOMERY	686000	75600	164900	551	2782	23	568	0	8	---
PRINCE GEORGE'S	686400	78600	177100	2298	2977	28	463	5	1	---
ST. MARY'S	69700	8700	20100	154	192	4	97	8	0	---
WASHINGTON	115800	13200	27500	145	369	39	233	0	0	---
WICOMICO	70900	7200	16600	78	304	3	53	0	0	---
BALTIMORE CITY	745900	79700	188800	4699	3386	27	661	13	0	---
9 Small Counties	259500	30300	65700	650	1124	48	599	40	6	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4534900	513300	1136600	13229	18271	388	4605	148	22	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.77	35.59	0.76	8.97	0.13	0.02	---
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned status data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned dependency data and 24 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MASSACHUSETTS [27]										
BARNSTABLE	173800	14500	34200	540	---	148	---	26	---	---
BERKSHIRE	139600	13300	31500	600	---	176	---	68	---	---
BRISTOL	479200	50400	118700	2114	---	607	---	94	---	---
ESSEX	650800	61900	149300	1705	---	328	---	130	---	---
FRANKLIN	65900	6200	15400	331	---	28	---	28	---	---
HAMPDEN	445000	44500	106900	1944	---	533	---	201	---	---
HAMPSHIRE	140500	11400	26400	358	---	70	---	24	---	---
MIDDLESEX	1373600	123300	291700	3339	---	697	---	275	---	---
NORFOLK	610300	59000	132100	975	---	302	---	187	---	---
PLYMOUTH	427200	47800	114600	1607	---	388	---	49	---	---
SUFFOLK	666900	47300	115500	3270	---	1158	---	293	---	---
WORCESTER	665000	65100	159000	1966	---	860	---	200	---	---
2 Small Counties	17500	1200	3600	33	---	---	---	1	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5855400	546100	1298900	18782	---	5295	---	1576	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.39	---	9.70	---	1.21	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1967 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
MICHIGAN [28]										
ALLEGAN	87900	10400	25600	336	65	---	---	148	3	---
BAY	114800	12600	30400	210	99	---	---	139	0	---
BERRIEN	164800	18600	43900	0	0	---	---	180	73	---
CALHOUN	137600	14500	34700	658	108	---	---	193	0	---
CLINTON	56400	7200	17200	19	38	---	---	20	0	---
EATON	91900	10400	25600	142	104	---	---	25	0	---
GENESEE	435100	49300	120100	496	886	---	---	375	102	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	61000	6100	15600	319	88	---	---	18	0	---
INGHAM	279600	24500	63700	302	885	---	---	223	21	---
IONIA	54700	6500	15800	68	27	---	---	25	0	---
ISABELLA	53600	5000	11800	191	0	---	---	41	0	---
JACKSON	146900	15300	37000	347	28	---	---	210	0	---
KALAMAZOO	218500	20500	51200	149	287	---	---	107	0	---
KENT	482000	48200	126200	584	575	---	---	360	0	---
LAPEER	72300	9900	22900	279	113	---	---	15	8	---
LENAWEE	89300	10200	24400	141	106	---	---	88	0	---
LIVINGSTON	108500	14900	32900	168	0	---	---	34	0	---
MACOMB	707400	74800	174300	939	593	---	---	193	146	---
MARQUETTE	70200	6500	16400	75	29	---	---	28	0	---
MIDLAND	73300	8400	20400	176	3	---	---	71	0	---
MONROE	134100	16600	39500	261	12	---	---	23	6	---
MONTCALM	52000	6000	14400	96	293	---	---	34	0	---
MUSKEGON	158700	17100	43100	272	125	---	---	188	0	---
OAKLAND	1044400	108300	255200	1097	2141	---	---	353	0	---
OTTAWA	175000	18500	48600	309	542	---	---	42	0	---
SAGINAW	216300	26100	61100	678	234	---	---	280	0	---
ST. CLAIR	142400	17000	39500	222	0	---	---	85	0	---
ST. JOSEPH	59200	6300	16200	255	0	---	---	0	0	---
SHIAWASSEE	69700	9000	21100	159	251	---	---	38	19	---
TUSCOLA	55600	7200	16400	72	0	---	---	88	0	---
VAN BUREN	67800	8000	19500	214	100	---	---	121	0	---
WASHTENAW	267800	22600	55000	169	654	---	---	31	146	---
WAYNE	2152500	231500	560300	4401	3568	---	---	3360	84	---
50 Small Counties	1098700	117000	283000	2666	1537	---	---	1017	98	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	9200000	984700	2383300	16470	13491	---	---	8153	706	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.73	13.70	---	---	3.42	0.30	---

State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 83 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 83 counties with 83 reporting petitioned dependency data and 83 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
MINNESOTA [29]										
ANOKA	228800	30400	72100	1191	---	215	---	221	---	---
BLUE EARTH	50400	5400	12600	141	---	72	---	53	---	---
DAKOTA	240200	31100	73700	881	---	71	---	166	---	---
HENNEPIN	995600	93400	223200	4893	---	2711	---	308	---	---
OLMSTED	98300	10800	25700	292	---	37	---	63	---	---
OTTER TAIL	52000	6100	14300	190	---	147	---	96	---	---
RAMSEY	474900	46500	115000	2837	---	835	---	369	---	---
ST. LOUIS	200100	22100	50600	918	---	266	---	480	---	---
SCOTT	52500	7700	17800	229	---	108	---	57	---	---
STEARNS	115100	14800	34100	346	---	188	---	44	---	---
WASHINGTON	132700	18100	42100	430	---	183	---	107	---	---
WRIGHT	66200	9300	22200	246	---	161	---	64	---	---
75 Small Counties	1538900	186000	441700	6856	---	3145	---	1816	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4245800	481800	1145100	19450	---	8139	---	3844	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.37	---	16.89	---	3.36	---	---
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MISSISSIPPI [30]										
DE SOTO	65300	10600	21800	41	352	13	248	6	58	---
FORREST	67400	7700	17200	22	413	1	91	0	0	---
HARRISON	173200	21100	47900	244	429	37	477	1	1	---
HINDS	257900	29800	71600	816	219	59	410	332	0	---
JACKSON	128400	19300	40900	115	386	9	68	43	276	---
JONES	62000	7500	17500	61	93	37	37	28	1	---
LAUDERDALE	76700	9400	21300	255	211	24	82	34	0	---
LEE	63000	7700	17800	64	133	17	60	47	9	---
LOWNDES	59800	7100	17800	109	274	11	96	0	0	---
MADISON	53200	7500	17100	52	49	8	31	26	0	---
RANKIN	84800	11100	25500	114	39	52	12	33	0	---
WARREN	50700	6500	15600	97	88	40	36	46	13	---
WASHINGTON	70400	10500	25700	474	217	55	158	0	3	---
68 Small Counties	1401500	194800	440900	2137	2479	198	655	273	273	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2614400	350700	798600	4601	5382	561	2461	869	634	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.12	15.35	1.60	7.02	1.09	0.79	---
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 81 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned status data and 81 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned dependency data and 81 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
MISSOURI [31]										
BOONE	107500	8100	21100	112	468	89	498	103	314	---
BUCHANAN	85300	7900	20300	98	405	46	414	50	97	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	61400	5400	13800	60	361	7	257	36	3	---
CASS	59200	6800	16700	32	353	19	247	25	170	---
CLAY	148500	14300	35000	42	653	41	261	72	72	---
COLE	64200	5700	15500	20	253	4	364	3	31	---
FRANKLIN	79600	9500	23300	54	366	16	240	58	12	---
GREENE	200200	17700	44300	66	707	52	425	98	288	---
JACKSON	638000	57000	151100	930	1062	512	596	63	541	---
JASPER	90100	8400	21400	81	148	34	110	100	42	---
JEFFERSON	166500	18900	49200	164	411	60	330	108	1	---
PLATTE	53000	5600	14200	15	149	5	68	3	14	---
ST. CHARLES	193100	21400	56700	122	533	79	554	40	4	---
ST. LOUIS	998000	94400	230000	1400	4343	622	7530	517	492	---
ST. LOUIS CITY	422500	36600	98800	1172	2507	427	3212	701	1030	---
100 Small Counties	1735600	176700	433000	1104	5434	510	4024	944	1562	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5102800	494100	1244500	5472	18153	2523	19130	2921	4673	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				11.07	36.74	5.11	38.71	2.35	3.75	---
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned status data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned dependency data and 115 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MONTANA [32]										
STATE TOTAL	809208	92827	222380	---	---	---	---	---	---	7167
State Rates				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEBRASKA [33]										
DOUGLAS	415500	46800	110600	692	---	142	---	304	---	---
LANCASTER	207700	19400	48700	600	879	117	213	184	4	---
SARPY	96800	13600	32800	262	219	250	152	21	0	---
86 Small Counties	847100	95000	231800	1551	91	771	74	287	7	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1567100	174800	424000	3105	1189	1280	439	796	11	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.98	9.44	7.41	3.49	1.90	0.04	---
State has 93 counties with 89 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 88 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 93 counties with 89 reporting petitioned status data and 88 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 93 counties with 89 reporting petitioned dependency data and 88 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NEVADA [34]										
DOUGLAS	24100	2300	5700	330	50	220	80	90	10	---
ELKO	23600	2800	6700	65	141	34	73	1	5	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	47700	5200	12400	395	191	254	153	91	15	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				76.70	37.09	49.32	29.71	7.35	1.21	---
State has 17 counties with 2 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 2 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 17 counties with 2 reporting petitioned status data and 2 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 17 counties with 2 reporting petitioned dependency data and 2 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW HAMPSHIRE [35]										
CHESHIRE	68100	7500	16600	337	---	107	---	56	---	---
GRAFTON	71800	7800	16400	403	---	92	---	108	---	---
HILLSBOROUGH	322700	39100	86400	1776	---	446	---	287	---	---
MERRIMACK	114000	12300	28200	529	---	114	---	133	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	228400	25600	58700	649	---	240	---	150	---	---
STRAFFORD	97300	10500	23200	357	---	99	---	108	---	---
4 Small Counties	154700	17700	39000	869	---	278	---	193	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1057000	120500	268700	4920	---	1376	---	1035	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				40.83	---	11.42	---	3.85	---	---
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW JERSEY [36]										
ATLANTIC	208500	23500	49300	1758	931	15	33	---	---	---
BERGEN	830400	84000	179800	1306	1698	73	229	---	---	---
BURLINGTON	388000	47800	105400	1031	1181	5	69	---	---	---
CAMDEN	496300	59500	135500	1620	2071	5	52	---	---	---
CAPE MAY	94200	9300	20700	381	382	40	33	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	137600	18600	39200	866	917	23	54	---	---	---
ESSEX	844300	103500	227000	5693	4641	13	106	---	---	---
GLOUCESTER	213000	25100	60000	642	952	8	47	---	---	---
HUDSON	547200	59800	132700	3523	1196	31	39	---	---	---
HUNTERDON	98900	13400	27200	194	179	11	40	---	---	---
MERCER	327100	34700	74900	1891	939	17	44	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	645700	67400	148800	1325	2054	17	139	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS — Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY — Petition	DELINQUENCY — Non Petition	STATUS — Petition	STATUS — Non Petition	DEPENDENCY — Petition	DEPENDENCY — Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NEW JERSEY [36]										
MONMOUTH	553600	66400	145100	1804	2081	51	199	---	---	---
MORRIS	419400	50200	106700	525	1148	45	249	---	---	---
OCEAN	403000	39500	93000	1232	1069	38	87	---	---	---
PASSAIC	463700	52200	117000	2214	1031	17	57	---	---	---
SALEM	65400	8800	18800	350	331	10	37	---	---	---
SOMERSET	221600	25200	53000	585	365	46	54	---	---	---
SUSSEX	124300	15000	36200	464	3	37	0	---	---	---
UNION	502500	52000	115000	2895	1460	52	151	---	---	---
WARREN	87200	10400	22300	325	298	20	43	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	7671900	866500	1907700	30624	24927	574	1762	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.34	28.77	0.66	2.03	---	---	---
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 21 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting petitioned status data and 21 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW MEXICO [37]										
BERNALILLO	485600	54100	128100	---	---	---	---	---	---	3710
CHAVES	56100	6700	16400	---	---	---	---	---	---	159
DONA ANA	128800	16700	41200	---	---	---	---	---	---	320
EDDY	50900	6300	15500	---	---	---	---	---	---	355
LEA	60500	7300	21100	---	---	---	---	---	---	209
MCKINLEY	63700	10900	25700	---	---	---	---	---	---	72
OTERO	52300	7200	15900	---	---	---	---	---	---	118
SANDOVAL	56300	7500	18400	---	---	---	---	---	---	99
SAN JUAN	89800	12900	33100	---	---	---	---	---	---	426
SANTA FE	91700	9800	24500	---	---	---	---	---	---	511
VALENCIA	60800	8500	20800	---	---	---	---	---	---	86
21 Small Counties	303500	40700	91100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1718
Totals for Reporting Counties	1500000	188500	451600	---	---	---	---	---	---	7783
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 32 counties with 32 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
NEW YORK [38]										
ALBANY	283400	20200	55000	278	169	360	207	175	---	---
BRONX	1213800	106500	301000	340	317	137	382	1036	---	---
BROOME	209000	15600	42900	163	172	52	90	137	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	84700	7500	21300	73	101	63	36	68	---	---
CAYUGA	80000	7500	19600	26	74	43	3	10	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	141600	11300	32500	93	160	47	87	85	---	---
CHEMUNG	90400	7900	21700	165	22	78	83	142	---	---
CHENANGO	50600	5000	13500	13	53	17	36	26	---	---
CLINTON	81700	6800	18400	31	85	33	77	41	---	---
COLUMBIA	61100	5000	13200	20	47	34	25	26	---	---
DUTCHESS	258400	21800	59300	125	189	72	149	2	---	---
ERIE	958300	77400	204600	441	749	980	234	658	---	---
FULTON	53900	4900	12600	24	79	26	96	42	---	---
GENESEE	58600	5200	14200	63	55	41	21	25	---	---
HERKIMER	66900	5600	16100	26	58	40	7	14	---	---
JEFFERSON	95000	9400	24900	79	190	54	96	56	---	---
KINGS	2309500	190700	569000	1811	234	622	538	4136	---	---
LIVINGSTON	59000	5300	13500	45	36	48	22	43	---	---
MADISON	66600	6100	15600	30	107	45	35	89	---	---
MONROE	699500	55000	154900	543	476	324	451	874	---	---
MONTGOMERY	51700	4400	11400	31	68	14	34	27	---	---
NASSAU	1316300	107800	283200	696	446	210	421	367	---	---
NEW YORK	1495100	60700	183100	1190	147	205	243	3201	---	---
NIAGARA	216200	17900	49600	123	252	153	215	117	---	---
ONEIDA	247000	21300	55900	126	305	114	161	197	---	---
ONONDAGA	460200	36500	103300	663	397	397	247	359	---	---
ONTARIO	93000	8000	20900	51	85	40	53	58	---	---
ORANGE	287900	26800	76500	163	217	220	72	0	---	---
OSWEGO	120300	11300	30600	66	109	63	117	52	---	---
OTSEGO	59500	4800	12700	8	45	13	16	63	---	---
PUTNAM	82100	7700	20600	29	49	42	17	81	---	---
QUEENS	1920700	134000	362300	762	346	338	348	1564	---	---
RENSSELAER	151400	13000	33700	192	151	262	66	110	---	---
RICHMOND	377700	33600	90000	186	45	79	73	288	---	---
ROCKLAND	265400	25300	66900	85	71	58	55	140	---	---
ST. LAWRENCE	111600	10200	27000	21	144	29	60	50	---	---
SARATOGA	168100	15900	39900	140	105	114	24	169	---	---
SCHENECTADY	149600	11600	30800	10	163	18	79	25	---	---
STEUBEN	96900	9100	24300	66	42	63	45	11	---	---
SUFFOLK	1314700	126400	319100	403	874	237	337	81	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NEW YORK [38]										
SULLIVAN	70400	5700	14700	83	40	84	9	68	---	---
TIOGA	51000	4600	13700	17	26	24	30	30	---	---
TOMPKINS	87700	5100	15200	26	111	36	36	55	---	---
ULSTER	165000	12800	35200	196	199	114	31	126	---	---
WARREN	54700	5100	12800	43	81	50	31	23	---	---
WASHINGTON	57800	5800	14900	45	17	81	7	42	---	---
WAYNE	88200	8300	22500	88	76	36	56	71	---	---
WESTCHESTER	864500	68300	174300	127	732	202	468	256	---	---
14 Small Counties	479000	42200	113400	218	590	274	408	426	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17825500	1418700	3882300	10243	9306	6686	6434	15742	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				7.22	6.56	4.71	4.54	4.05	---	---
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned status data and 62 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH CAROLINA [39]										
ALAMANCE	104900	8800	21400	206	---	36	---	81	---	---
BUNCOMBE	171500	12900	34600	294	---	233	---	77	---	---
BURKE	76200	6500	16600	110	---	79	---	51	---	---
CABARRUS	93700	8300	20900	93	---	24	---	35	---	---
CALDWELL	70600	6500	15700	190	---	104	---	93	---	---
CARTERET	50500	3800	10000	150	---	10	---	36	---	---
CATAWBA	115800	10700	26200	242	---	70	---	49	---	---
CLEVELAND	86300	7900	19900	200	---	9	---	79	---	---
COLUMBUS	52900	5300	13100	75	---	10	---	48	---	---
CRAVEN	80200	6300	19600	322	---	10	---	42	---	---
CUMBERLAND	258500	23200	66500	1005	---	311	---	310	---	---
DAVIDSON	123400	11700	28200	88	---	47	---	54	---	---
DURHAM	169700	12600	35500	307	---	53	---	113	---	---
EDGECOMBE	59100	5500	14800	254	---	2	---	51	---	---
FORSYTH	264700	20400	55300	586	---	156	---	73	---	---
GASTON	172600	16800	41300	650	---	138	---	88	---	---
GUILFORD	333600	26200	68800	826	---	180	---	133	---	---
HALIFAX	56800	5500	14100	150	---	9	---	19	---	---
HARNETT	65000	5400	14500	97	---	1	---	27	---	---
HENDERSON	67900	5100	13500	79	---	37	---	19	---	---
IREDELL	89900	8000	21000	211	---	63	---	41	---	---
JOHNSTON	79200	7100	18600	143	---	4	---	22	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
NORTH CAROLINA [39]										
LENOIR	60400	5900	14800	143	---	28	---	47	---	---
MECKLENBURG	466100	36700	100800	1456	---	234	---	161	---	---
MOORE	57500	5000	12200	119	---	11	---	40	---	---
NASH	72300	6600	17500	169	---	2	---	52	---	---
NEW HANOVER	116300	9200	24900	507	---	53	---	31	---	---
ONSLOW	125900	8800	24000	370	---	14	---	79	---	---
ORANGE	86300	5300	14800	125	---	10	---	71	---	---
PITT	99600	7700	21500	146	---	12	---	60	---	---
RANDOLPH	100900	9000	22800	197	---	97	---	140	---	---
ROBESON	107200	12400	30400	484	---	31	---	117	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	85900	7600	19000	270	---	30	---	53	---	---
ROWAN	104800	8500	22500	304	---	145	---	250	---	---
RUTHERFORD	57100	5400	13000	75	---	45	---	115	---	---
SAMPSON	50700	4800	12000	65	---	4	---	14	---	---
STANLY	50500	4300	11200	101	---	12	---	16	---	---
SURRY	62100	5300	13700	78	---	27	---	36	---	---
UNION	81800	8500	21200	180	---	10	---	132	---	---
WAKE	374700	28600	76300	835	---	59	---	40	---	---
WAYNE	98200	9000	23900	238	---	24	---	120	---	---
WILKES	61200	5800	14000	142	---	95	---	235	---	---
WILSON	65300	6000	15400	252	---	5	---	28	---	---
57 Small Counties	1385700	123600	317600	2798	---	442	---	851	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6413500	548600	1433000	15332	---	2976	---	4229	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.95	---	5.42	---	2.95	---	---

State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15

NORTH DAKOTA [40]										
BURLEIGH	60500	7300	17300	28	600	55	226	82	203	---
CASS	98900	9700	23800	153	472	96	371	79	222	---
GRAND FORKS	69800	7200	17600	71	383	40	282	31	146	---
WARD	61800	6800	17800	30	346	18	257	11	21	---
49 Small Counties	380900	45000	111100	284	1659	173	1412	182	396	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	671900	76000	187700	566	3460	382	2548	385	988	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				7.44	45.51	5.02	33.51	2.05	5.26	---

State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned status data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned dependency data and 53 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
OHIO [41]										
ALLEN	111600	14300	32400	---	---	---	---	---	---	3711
ASHTABULA	99400	13100	28400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2794
ATHENS	58500	5600	13400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1226
BELMONT	76600	8800	20000	---	---	---	---	---	---	998
BUTLER	276300	32900	75200	---	---	---	---	---	---	5893
CLARK	147400	17600	39400	---	---	---	---	---	---	3639
CLERMONT	144400	18900	44500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3980
COLUMBIANA	108400	13000	29500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2544
CUYAHOGA	1443400	149300	340600	---	---	---	---	---	---	26556
DARKE	53700	6600	15300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1108
DELAWARE	60100	7700	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1804
ERIE	77100	9700	21200	---	---	---	---	---	---	3355
FAIRFIELD	99500	13300	29700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2404
FRANKLIN	921500	95200	226500	---	---	---	---	---	---	26009
GEAUGA	77000	11200	23600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1487
GREENE	132100	15800	35000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3171
HAMILTON	873900	98500	225500	---	---	---	---	---	---	30496
HANCOCK	65500	8200	18700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1601
HURON	55800	7400	16900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1377
JEFFERSON	82700	9500	20700	---	---	---	---	---	---	925
LAKE	213800	25200	56700	---	---	---	---	---	---	4970
LAWRENCE	62400	8100	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1027
LICKING	125400	16000	35000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2364
LORAIN	268500	35400	78300	---	---	---	---	---	---	5297
LUCAS	462900	53400	123600	---	---	---	---	---	---	21922
MAHONING	273000	31600	69700	---	---	---	---	---	---	3797
MARION	65100	8300	18500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2257
MEDINA	117200	16200	36400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2676
MIAMI	90300	10900	24900	---	---	---	---	---	---	3268
MONTGOMERY	569100	63200	146700	---	---	---	---	---	---	15385
MUSKINGUM	83500	10300	23600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1978
PORTAGE	138000	16300	37600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2993
RICHLAND	128100	15300	34700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2713
ROSS	67700	8200	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1704
SANDUSKY	61900	8200	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1600
SCIOTO	81800	10900	23700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1450
SENECA	61800	7500	17800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1571
STARK	370400	44200	97900	---	---	---	---	---	---	6333
SUMMIT	509100	57600	127300	---	---	---	---	---	---	14536
TRUMBULL	229600	27900	60100	---	---	---	---	---	---	6224

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
OHIO [41]										
TUSCARAWAS	84400	9600	22800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1490
WARREN	107600	13800	31900	---	---	---	---	---	---	3717
WASHINGTON	63900	7600	17600	---	---	---	---	---	---	973
WAYNE	101500	11900	28400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2322
WOOD	109800	12100	27400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2699
43 Small Counties	1372600	172800	399600	---	---	---	---	---	---	29203
Totals for Reporting Counties	10784300	1258900	2867600	---	---	---	---	---	---	269547
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 88 counties with 88 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
OKLAHOMA [42]										
CANADIAN	73600	9400	24200	46	---	1	---	28	---	---
CLEVELAND	163400	18600	44600	77	---	13	---	17	---	---
CREEK	66900	9500	20400	34	---	0	---	31	---	---
GARFIELD	59800	6000	16100	49	---	4	---	37	---	---
KAY	51600	5500	13900	56	---	1	---	43	---	---
MUSKOGEE	70100	8100	20000	58	---	13	---	14	---	---
PAYNE	64100	5100	13200	41	---	22	---	38	---	---
POTTAWATOMIE	60600	7400	17200	66	---	2	---	0	---	---
ROGERS	55900	8000	17600	28	---	10	---	0	---	---
WAGONER	51300	7100	17000	24	---	5	---	9	---	---
64 Small Counties	1294100	154400	362400	890	---	119	---	572	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2011500	239100	566600	1369	---	190	---	789	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				5.73	---	0.79	---	1.39	---	---
State has 77 counties with 74 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 77 counties with 74 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 77 counties with 74 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
OREGON [43]										
BENTON	64900	5900	14100	---	---	---	---	---	---	343
CLACKAMAS	264100	32400	71700	---	---	---	---	---	---	379
COOS	59900	6800	15200	---	---	---	---	---	---	550
DESCHUTES	69700	7900	18800	---	---	---	---	---	---	319
DOUGLAS	94100	11200	26000	---	---	---	---	---	---	373

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY Petition	DELINQUENCY Non Petition	STATUS Petition	STATUS Non Petition	DEPENDENCY Petition	DEPENDENCY Non Petition	All Reported Cases
OREGON [43]										
JACKSON	143000	15700	36200	---	---	---	---	---	---	928
JOSEPHINE	68700	7500	17100	---	---	---	---	---	---	423
KLAMATH	56900	6900	15500	---	---	---	---	---	---	405
LANE	264700	26000	63800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1279
LINN	89600	10700	24600	---	---	---	---	---	---	485
MARION	217600	24300	57400	---	---	---	---	---	---	2832
MULTNOMAH	564200	48700	121800	---	---	---	---	---	---	6033
UMATILLA	60200	7100	17600	---	---	---	---	---	---	463
WASHINGTON	280600	31100	74900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1390
YAMHILL	58700	6800	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	345
21 Small Counties	366700	41400	97000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2763
Totals for Reporting Counties	2723700	290300	688600	---	---	---	---	---	---	19310
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 36 counties with 36 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
PENNSYLVANIA [44]										
ADAMS	72200	8300	18500	69	0	---	---	---	---	---
ALLEGHENY	1362100	135900	297900	2764	1401	---	---	---	---	---
ARMSTRONG	79100	9500	21100	30	71	---	---	---	---	---
BEAVER	191000	21800	48200	99	172	---	---	---	---	---
BERKS	324300	34700	76900	267	188	---	---	---	---	---
BLAIR	131900	15600	34600	174	22	---	---	---	---	---
BRADFORD	64300	8200	18300	54	70	---	---	---	---	---
BUCKS	532000	65700	145100	960	21	---	---	---	---	---
BUTLER	152400	18000	39800	180	79	---	---	---	---	---
CAMBRIA	171400	20000	43300	168	48	---	---	---	---	---
CARBON	55200	6500	13300	42	85	---	---	---	---	---
CENTRE	114600	10600	22700	59	19	---	---	---	---	---
CHESTER	346800	42100	91500	165	186	---	---	---	---	---
CLEARFIELD	81800	10300	22400	62	27	---	---	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	60800	6400	14100	28	52	---	---	---	---	---
CRAWFORD	86300	10900	23800	205	19	---	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	191000	20400	44600	90	249	---	---	---	---	---
DAUPHIN	238600	26100	58100	242	377	---	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE	565500	59500	131400	819	242	---	---	---	---	---
ERIE	278700	33000	75200	349	270	---	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
PENNSYLVANIA [44]										
FAYETTE	153100	18300	38900	44	246	---	---	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	119500	14900	31700	35	116	---	---	---	---	---
INDIANA	92300	10200	22900	36	51	---	---	---	---	---
LACKAWANNA	222700	24100	50700	215	45	---	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	403700	45900	106800	293	305	---	---	---	---	---
LAWRENCE	100800	9400	24000	93	81	---	---	---	---	---
LEBANON	113100	13400	28500	78	152	---	---	---	---	---
LEHIGH	284500	28100	63200	366	184	---	---	---	---	---
LUZERNE	331800	37000	76700	131	423	---	---	---	---	---
LYCOMING	117100	14000	30400	160	97	---	---	---	---	---
MERCER	123500	14100	30900	87	56	---	---	---	---	---
MONROE	87600	9900	21300	115	0	---	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	680300	71100	157500	406	477	---	---	---	---	---
NORTHAMPTON	239100	26000	57600	208	138	---	---	---	---	---
NORTHUMBERLAND	98300	10700	23700	39	146	---	---	---	---	---
PHILADELPHIA	1644800	178900	390200	4143	4053	---	---	---	---	---
SCHUYLKILL	155100	17500	36300	115	114	---	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	80800	9400	21400	46	51	---	---	---	---	---
VENANGO	62200	7300	16400	39	52	---	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	210600	23200	49900	126	246	---	---	---	---	---
WESTMORELAND	379500	43100	92800	274	80	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	331400	38300	84600	193	292	---	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	803800	98600	216100	506	567	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11935700	1326700	2913200	14574	11570	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				10.98	8.72	---	---	---	---	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
SOUTH CAROLINA [45]										
AIKEN	119900	13800	33100	169	381	32	231	---	---	---
ANDERSON	141400	14700	35700	274	365	195	218	---	---	---
BEAUFORT	83700	6400	19700	162	77	56	47	---	---	---
BERKELEY	130000	15600	41400	127	416	66	206	---	---	---
CHARLESTON	293500	26000	66100	490	631	82	176	---	---	---
DARLINGTON	64900	7900	19100	119	63	48	18	---	---	---
DORCHESTER	78800	9600	23900	159	108	64	10	---	---	---
FLORENCE	117000	13900	33000	193	324	71	98	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
SOUTH CAROLINA [45]										
GREENVILLE	309400	30300	74000	358	590	61	113	---	---	---
GREENWOOD	60300	6200	14400	135	155	48	61	---	---	---
HORRY	135000	13700	33400	170	344	53	150	---	---	---
LANCASTER	55500	6500	14900	159	176	36	95	---	---	---
LAURENS	53200	5600	13000	127	68	39	32	---	---	---
LEXINGTON	169000	18900	44000	274	441	139	168	---	---	---
OCONEE	54000	5800	13800	120	68	65	32	---	---	---
ORANGEBURG	88200	10300	24100	226	75	116	23	---	---	---
PICKENS	88300	9000	20400	141	52	108	154	---	---	---
RICHLAND	282500	24500	61000	274	537	46	37	---	---	---
SPARTANBURG	213000	22400	51000	534	591	197	138	---	---	---
SUMTER	96700	11000	27300	241	213	101	80	---	---	---
YORK	124500	13500	31500	460	387	239	293	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	665800	81000	188700	1518	1463	506	734	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3424400	366500	883200	6430	7525	2368	3114	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.55	20.53	6.46	8.50	---	---	---
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned status data and 46 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
SOUTH DAKOTA [46]										
MINNEHAHA	123700	12900	33000	259	492	231	851	---	---	---
PENNINGTON	79700	9600	20800	221	108	58	50	---	---	---
64 Small Counties	505700	60200	146800	722	681	355	1050	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	709200	82700	200600	1202	1281	644	1951	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.54	15.49	7.79	23.60	---	---	---
State has 66 counties with 66 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 66 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 66 counties with 66 reporting petitioned status data and 66 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TENNESSEE [47]										
SHELBY	819000	98700	224200	3539	7205	179	1714	2075	291	---
Rates for Reporting County				35.86	73.01	1.81	17.37	9.26	1.30	---
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned status data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 95 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency data and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
TEXAS [48]	69400	8000	20300	60	298	1	100	---	---	---
ANGELINA	176100	15700	37800	74	444	8	130	---	---	---
BELL	1196600	131900	342300	1032	2581	68	465	---	---	---
BEXAR	81300	8600	20900	19	361	0	112	---	---	---
BOWIE	186800	18700	53500	99	1283	1	501	---	---	---
BRAZORIA	117800	9200	25200	78	324	0	123	---	---	---
BRAZOS	263600	36000	86900	225	1278	4	371	---	---	---
CAMERON	218600	26900	67100	43	472	3	172	---	---	---
COLLIN	50900	5500	12400	15	196	1	166	---	---	---
COMAL	58000	5500	15100	20	87	4	35	---	---	---
CORYELL	1852000	174300	457800	1261	2973	96	853	---	---	---
DALLAS	224900	21200	60900	76	133	14	98	---	---	---
DENTON	127300	12200	37400	128	234	10	76	---	---	---
ECTOR	80300	8700	22500	71	68	3	19	---	---	---
ELLIS	572800	72700	182200	370	2955	1	1570	---	---	---
EL PASO	187900	20900	59900	88	460	12	268	---	---	---
FORT BEND	211600	21400	55600	245	1239	9	91	---	---	---
GALVESTON	99600	9200	24100	34	230	0	38	---	---	---
GRAYSON	109100	10300	28200	70	297	13	215	---	---	---
GREGG	59000	6500	15500	83	297	2	216	---	---	---
GUADALUPE	2793500	267800	731000	2224	7118	152	7684	---	---	---
HARRIS	57900	6200	16500	102	134	5	131	---	---	---
HARRISON	63700	6400	14700	48	101	1	34	---	---	---
HAYS	54900	5200	12800	41	167	1	47	---	---	---
HENDERSON	378500	55200	131300	338	1134	36	278	---	---	---
HIDALGO	67800	6700	16900	9	500	2	198	---	---	---
HUNT	246400	23900	63800	192	624	13	459	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	95300	11300	27200	106	302	15	89	---	---	---
JOHNSON	54200	6400	15100	5	28	0	19	---	---	---
KAUFMAN	54200	6500	15500	25	184	1	99	---	---	---
LIBERTY	227600	21600	57300	213	829	28	195	---	---	---
LUBBOCK	189400	18000	46300	180	595	1	178	---	---	---
MCLENNAN	107700	9800	30200	81	246	22	118	---	---	---
MIDLAND	170500	20900	52600	100	299	3	320	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	51300	4400	11100	34	138	2	72	---	---	---
NACOGDOCHES	299500	32500	86300	228	1437	19	439	---	---	---
NUECES	85000	9200	24600	15	337	5	180	---	---	---
ORANGE	63200	6400	16800	12	144	0	70	---	---	---
PARKER	105300	9300	25900	77	392	5	70	---	---	---
POTTER	91900	9500	25200	81	116	8	17	---	---	---
RANDALL										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS			DELINQUENCY		STATUS		DEPENDENCY		All Reported Cases
	Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	Petition	Non Petition	
TEXAS [48]										
SAN PATRICIO	60800	8400	20100	91	149	8	39	---	---	---
SMITH	152600	15000	38700	109	212	4	19	---	---	---
TARRANT	1110400	106800	286200	747	2290	0	858	---	---	---
TAYLOR	123000	11100	30300	74	749	10	322	---	---	---
TOM GREEN	99000	9300	24200	57	411	8	69	---	---	---
TRAVIS	552200	44800	126500	318	2427	23	408	---	---	---
VICTORIA	75500	8500	22700	26	336	0	20	---	---	---
WALKER	53200	3600	10300	7	134	0	64	---	---	---
WEBB	123900	18000	43000	135	592	13	158	---	---	---
WICHITA	125700	11400	29300	65	257	14	117	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	122200	14800	36600	104	435	9	189	---	---	---
203 Small Counties	2988900	322600	829400	1834	10283	96	4447	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	16788500	1734900	4544100	11769	49310	754	23026	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				6.78	28.42	0.44	13.27	---	---	---
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned status data and 254 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
UTAH [49]										
CACHE	65600	7600	22500	305	364	57	262	32	5	---
DAVIS	180400	26500	73900	1130	1342	471	562	111	44	---
SALT LAKE	713800	87500	245000	4430	6339	807	3206	389	531	---
UTAH	241800	32800	87700	1023	2689	849	1096	30	126	---
WEBER	160300	20000	52900	1276	1598	263	461	145	93	---
24 Small Counties	318100	44500	124600	1583	2253	639	1704	123	124	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1680000	219100	606500	9747	14585	3086	7291	830	923	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				44.49	66.58	14.09	33.28	1.37	1.52	---
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned status data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned dependency data and 29 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
VERMONT [50]										
CHITTENDEN	126800	14300	31700	259	---	---	---	91	---	---
RUTLAND	60800	6800	15400	145	---	---	---	71	---	---
WASHINGTON	54400	6000	13800	79	---	---	---	85	---	---
WINDSOR	54300	6300	13700	91	---	---	---	46	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
VERMONT [50]										
10 Small Counties	251900	30500	69800	563	---	---	---	320	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	548200	63900	144400	1137	---	---	---	613	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.80	---	---	---	4.24	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
VIRGINIA [51]										
ALBEMARLE	61700	6300	13500	83	143	5	43	0	0	---
ARLINGTON	159100	7600	18000	524	108	79	28	32	5	---
AUGUSTA	56500	6900	13600	133	54	12	27	11	1	---
CHESTERFIELD	179100	24100	54200	1066	946	106	400	56	4	---
FAIRFAX	740400	91900	198500	2404	1022	362	539	110	30	---
HANOVER	56400	7200	14500	105	97	21	52	34	2	---
HENRICO	199900	21300	45800	700	1168	31	265	1	0	---
HENRY	57900	7600	14900	102	59	41	22	9	0	---
LOUDOUN	71500	9400	20500	299	25	16	72	10	1	---
MONTGOMERY	66400	6000	12900	106	141	4	60	12	3	---
PITTSYLVANIA	65100	8500	17300	151	67	2	82	16	0	---
PRINCE WILLIAM	184800	24400	59500	719	638	152	18	0	0	---
ROANOKE	75400	9000	18900	399	123	89	45	8	3	---
ROCKINGHAM	60100	6700	14600	173	24	42	1	0	0	---
STAFFORD	53200	7400	15400	129	164	29	74	15	4	---
ALEXANDRIA CITY	107900	4100	12400	366	359	1	39	102	1	---
CHESAPEAKE CITY	141500	18000	41800	753	3	13	1	112	0	---
HAMPTON CITY	128000	13400	32200	605	879	16	210	30	2	---
LYNCHBURG CITY	66700	6700	15500	246	187	47	71	24	6	---
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	162800	17800	42300	660	421	47	149	74	20	---
NORFOLK CITY	280800	22100	55800	404	1787	56	789	62	27	---
PORTSMOUTH CITY	110100	12000	29200	620	135	13	56	44	8	---
RICHMOND CITY	216600	17300	41800	712	702	64	183	125	4	---
ROANOKE CITY	100100	9400	21700	1103	68	125	17	106	1	---
SUFFOLK CITY	52200	5900	13300	225	27	15	20	12	0	---
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	350100	41000	98500	1599	1128	127	345	56	3	---
109 Small Counties	2080100	243100	524800	7039	3604	1317	1754	699	100	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5884500	655100	1461000	21425	14079	2832	5362	1760	225	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				32.70	21.49	4.32	8.18	1.20	0.15	---
State has 136 counties with 135 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 135 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.										
State has 136 counties with 135 reporting petitioned status data and 135 reporting nonpetitioned status data.										
State has 136 counties with 135 reporting petitioned dependency data and 135 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	1987 POPULATIONS: 10 Through Upper Age	1987 POPULATIONS: 0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
WASHINGTON [52]										
BENTON	113300	13100	33100	454	---	---	---	189	---	---
CLALLAM	54800	5400	13200	166	---	---	---	187	---	---
CLARK	215600	26800	63100	731	---	---	---	295	---	---
COWLITZ	79300	8900	22100	285	---	---	---	89	---	---
GRANT	53100	6700	16100	224	---	---	---	42	---	---
GRAYS HARBOR	62100	6800	16400	388	---	---	---	105	---	---
ISLAND	51800	4700	12100	61	---	---	---	37	---	---
KING	1391200	133500	314400	5294	---	---	---	1179	---	---
KITSAP	174300	20200	48900	491	---	---	---	73	---	---
LEWIS	58600	8000	16800	229	---	---	---	129	---	---
PIERCE	544600	61000	144200	970	---	---	---	562	---	---
SKAGIT	70800	7500	18300	152	---	---	---	77	---	---
SNOHOMISH	404600	46100	111200	1088	---	---	---	318	---	---
SPOKANE	355300	39100	93200	1221	---	---	---	708	---	---
THURSTON	151400	18200	41800	662	---	---	---	118	---	---
WHATCOM	114900	12000	29000	390	---	---	---	76	---	---
YAKIMA	182800	24300	53900	818	---	---	---	107	---	---
22 Small Counties	459700	50900	119400	1488	---	---	---	449	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4538200	493100	1167200	15112	---	---	---	4740	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.65	---	---	---	4.06	---	---

State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

WEST VIRGINIA [53]										
BERKELEY	53700	6800	14700	28	---	---	---	8	---	---
CABELL	101800	10500	23300	1004	---	---	---	0	---	---
FAYETTE	53400	7000	14800	381	---	---	---	0	---	---
HARRISON	74800	8200	18800	97	---	---	---	29	---	---
KANAWHA	219900	23000	52200	881	---	---	---	20	---	---
MARION	63300	7400	15500	184	---	---	---	36	---	---
MERCER	71800	8600	18400	52	---	---	---	21	---	---
MONONGALIA	76300	6800	15800	12	---	---	---	6	---	---
OHIO	57100	6100	12800	212	---	---	---	22	---	---
RALEIGH	83200	10400	23900	45	---	---	---	7	---	---
WOOD	91900	10900	23800	141	---	---	---	17	---	---
44 Small Counties	950000	124200	271200	3037	---	---	---	229	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1897200	229800	505300	6074	---	---	---	395	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.43	---	---	---	0.78	---	---

State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

REPORTED JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED IN 1987 BY COUNTY[1]

Reporting County [2]	1987 POPULATIONS: Total	10 Through Upper Age	0 Through Upper Age	DELINQUENCY: Petition	DELINQUENCY: Non Petition	STATUS: Petition	STATUS: Non Petition	DEPENDENCY: Petition	DEPENDENCY: Non Petition	All Reported Cases
WISCONSIN [54]										
BROWN	188400	23500	53700	59	---	2	---	83	---	---
CHIPPEWA	53500	7200	16600	85	---	2	---	27	---	---
DANE	347400	34500	79100	869	---	26	---	252	---	---
DODGE	75300	9200	21500	112	---	19	---	68	---	---
EAU CLAIRE	83600	9400	21200	216	---	9	---	43	---	---
FOND DU LAC	89900	10900	25700	125	---	0	---	26	---	---
GRANT	51500	6400	14500	27	---	1	---	4	---	---
JEFFERSON	68800	7900	17800	95	---	15	---	68	---	---
KENOSHA	119700	14600	32800	322	---	7	---	96	---	---
LA CROSSE	94700	10800	23300	234	---	20	---	47	---	---
MANITOWOC	80900	10000	22700	129	---	7	---	21	---	---
MARATHON	111500	13900	32400	96	---	8	---	84	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	135900	16100	40100	481	---	323	---	96	---	---
OZAUKEE	70900	8400	19900	103	---	4	---	22	---	---
PORTAGE	59000	6600	15600	57	---	6	---	27	---	---
RACINE	173000	20300	49000	928	---	29	---	88	---	---
ROCK	134900	16000	39300	563	---	11	---	82	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	102200	11600	27100	267	---	37	---	68	---	---
WALWORTH	72600	8200	17800	115	---	11	---	31	---	---
WASHINGTON	90800	12700	28100	163	---	5	---	27	---	---
WAUKESHA	295800	40100	88300	378	---	73	---	201	---	---
WINNEBAGO	136500	15100	34000	3[illegible]	---	67	---	75	---	---
WOOD	78800	9800	22800	60	---	4	---	43	---	---
48 Small Counties	1159200	141700	327600	1841	---	123	---	776	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3874800	464800	1070700	7679	---	809	---	2355	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.52	---	1.74	---	2.20	---	---

State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned delinquency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency data.
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned status data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned status data.
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned dependency data and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

WYOMING [55]										213
LARAMIE	75600	9800	21700	---	---	---	---	---	---	431
NATRONA	66600	8100	19800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1052
21 Small Counties	348100	43700	110600	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Totals for Reporting Counties	490300	61600	152100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1696
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

State has 23 counties with 23 reporting information on juvenile matters.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 18

(See footnotes following Appendix)

APPENDIX C FOOTNOTES

The footnotes associated with each data presentation identify (1) the *source* of the data, (2) the *mode* of transmission, and (3) the characteristics of *data* reported. State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data found in this report.

Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of four different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file which contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Next, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project which requested for each county within the jurisdiction the number of male and female delinquency, status offense and dependency cases disposed with and without the filing of a petition. Statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the name of the report and the page on which the information is found are listed. Finally, a few states simply sent statistical pages to NCJJ which contained counts of their courts' handling of juvenile matters.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, there were others which reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets. When states have indicated incomplete reporting of data, this is also noted.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency and status offense cases from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in the appendix in a column labeled **All Reported Cases**. By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1987, there are several reporting jurisdictions that were not able to aggregate data for this time frame. In those instances, the data covered fiscal year 1987. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to make comparisons between data sets.

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[1] Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and states. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to make comparisons between the delinquency, status or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented.

Furthermore, caution must be taken when interpreting the case rates appearing at the end of each state table. Case rate is defined as the number of juvenile court cases per 1,000 children at risk in the reporting counties. For example, Cook County, Illinois was the only county in the state reporting statistics on nonpetitioned delinquency cases. The nonpetitioned delinquency

case rate (2.05 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency cases Cook County reported (1,041) and the county's "10 to upper age" population (509,000). Therefore, the case rates appearing in the state table should not be interpreted as the state's case rate unless all counties within that state reported.

[2] Except for the states of Alaska, Connecticut, and Florida reported data are aggregated at the county level. Counties serving total populations of 50,000 or more are listed separately. Caseload statistics for counties serving areas with total populations of less than 50,000 are combined for each state and are reported in aggregate.

[3] **Alabama**

Source: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and statistical pages sent to NCJJ (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed and include special proceedings. The Department of Human Resources handles dependency cases and transmits the statistical data to the Department of Youth Services.

[4] **Alaska**

Source: Alaska Court System

Mode: 1987 Annual Report, page S-46 and S-72

Data:
1. Total figures are total petition dispositions. They include delinquency, status, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1987.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. However, the following district courts handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1987: Cordova, Dillingham, Glennallen, Tok, and Unalaska.

[5] **Arizona**

Source: Supreme Court of Arizona

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetition cases disposed.
2. Status figures are total petition dispositions and total nonpetition cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions.

[6] **Maricopa County, Arizona**

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency and status cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and JCS survey form (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions.

[7] **Arkansas**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. Some counties did not report all types of information; therefore, zeros may actually represent a nonreporting of data.

[8] California

Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services (delinquency and status cases) and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency and status cases) and the Judicial Council of California 1988 Annual Report, page 185 (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. There is an undercount of nonpetition delinquency cases in San Diego and Santa Clara counties. These counties have an information system which does not capture the number of subsequent closed-at-intake cases of juveniles already active in the court system; the figures for the remainder of the state include these data.
2. Status figures are cases disposed. The undercount in nonpetitioned cases exists for status offenses also.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1987.

[9] Los Angeles County, California

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ (delinquency and status cases) and the Judicial Council of California 1988 Annual Report, page 185 (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1987.

[10] Colorado

Source: Colorado Judicial Department

Mode: Annual Report of the Colorado Judiciary, July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987, pages 22-25

Data:
1. Total figures are juvenile terminations for fiscal year 1987. They include delinquency, status offense and dependency cases.

[11] Connecticut

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Connecticut does not have counties, therefore the data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the state.

[12] Delaware

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware

Mode: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1987, page 4

Data:
1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases filed and petitioned dependency cases filed in fiscal year 1987.
2. There is no statute on status offenders in this state, therefore, no status offense cases are handled by the court.

[13] District of Columbia

Source: District of Columbia Courts

Mode: 1987 Annual Report, pages 73 and 77

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offenses and interstate compact figures. To arrive at the number of petitioned cases disposed, the number "not petitioned" was subtracted from total dispositions.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.

3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The number of petitioned cases disposed was derived by subtracting "reviews" and "not petitioned" from total dispositions. (Review cases are not included in the total case count.)

[14] Florida

Source: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Mode: Automated data file

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed. Status offenses are considered to be dependency cases in Florida. However, for the purposes of this data base, they are classified as status offense cases.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. The figures represent the number of cases disposed by Intake during 1987 which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form - Dependency/Delinquency Intake." The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Intake Department, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other child care services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetition cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems which report only juvenile court activity.
5. Florida reported its data by Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) districts. Therefore, HRS districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within HRS districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Polk. District 7: Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe.

[15] Georgia

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: Fifteenth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts, pages 16-18

Data:
1. Total figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) in delinquent, unruly and deprived cases.

[16] Fulton County, Georgia

Source: Fulton County Juvenile Court

Mode: 1987 Annual Report, pages 29-30

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. Nonpetitioned cases were determined by summing the following types of dispositions: complaints adjusted, dismissed, withdrawn or closed; probation accepted; superior court referral investigation completed; and transfers to other juvenile courts. The remaining types of dispositions were summed to determine petitioned cases.

[17] **Hawaii**

Source: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[18] **Idaho**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Idaho Courts 1987 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64-107
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[19] **Illinois**

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Mode: 1987 Probation Statistics, pages 31-34
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the number of petitions filed.
2. Status figures are the number of petitions filed.
3. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed.
4. Brown County figures were reported with Schuyler County, Hamilton with Franklin, Scott with Greene, and Putnam and Stark Counties with Marshall County.

[20] **Cook County, Illinois**

Source: Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[21] **Indiana**

Source: Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 1987 Indiana Judicial Report, Volume II, pages 70-100
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed and include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed.

[22] **Iowa**

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The figures for dependency cases reflect only those reported by court officers. A larger number were handled by the Department of Human Services and are not reported here even though they typically come before the juvenile court.
4. In Iowa running away, truancy and ungovernable behavior are considered "status offenses." Violation of curfew, possessing or drinking liquor, hit and run, reckless driving, driving without a license, and all other traffic offenses are called "simple misdemeanors." These simple misdemeanors and status offenses are exempted from the jurisdiction of the state's juvenile courts. Status offense cases for Iowa are those which were referred to court for that offense type but may have actually been handled as a delinquency or dependency case.

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[23] Kentucky

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Total figures are petition cases disposed. They include cases of delinquency, status, dependency, paternity, nonsupport and adult violations such as endangering the welfare a minor and contributing to delinquency.

[24] Louisiana

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
Mode: 1987 Annual Report, pages 25-27
Data:
1. Total figures are total new cases filed in juvenile court. They include petition and nonpetition delinquency, dependency, status, special proceeding and traffic cases.
2. For Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, figures shown include juvenile felony and misdemeanor charges and status cases filed.

[25] Maine

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: State of Maine Judicial Department 1987 Annual Report, pages 164-183
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed. They include traffic cases and civil violations.
2. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
3. Dependency figures are the number of complaints filed in district court by the State Department of Human Services alleging child abuse or neglect.
4. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton, Brunswick and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Kittery and Springvale.

[26] Maryland

Source: Department of Juvenile Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[27] Massachusetts

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation
Mode: 1987 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Courts, pages 224-225 and 232-235
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are adult and juvenile arraignments in juvenile court.
2. Status figures are cases terminated.
3. Dependency figures are initial petitions filed.

[28] Michigan

Source: State Court Administrative Office
Mode: 1987 Michigan State Courts Annual Report Statistical Supplement, pages 240-247

Data:
1. Delinquency figures are the total number of children accepted for formal and informal court services. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are the total number of children accepted for formal and informal court services.

[29] **Minnesota**

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[30] **Mississippi**

Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases which came to the attention of the Department of Youth Services via court processing are included here. For a complete report of neglect and/or abuse data for Mississippi, contact Ms. Jane Hudson, Director, Protection Department, Department of Human Services, Post Office Box 352, Jackson, MS 39205.

[31] **Missouri**

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[32] **Montana**

Source: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Total figures are petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense referrals.
2. The data were reported at the state level; no county breakdown was available.

[33] **Nebraska**

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. In Douglas County only those cases which are processed through the county attorney's office (petitioned cases) were reported.

[34] **Nevada**

Source: Juvenile Divisions of the Fourth and Ninth Judicial District Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[35] **New Hampshire**

Source: New Hampshire Judicial Council
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are case entries.
2. Status figures are case entries.
3. Dependency figures are case entries.

[36] **New Jersey**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures were cases disposed. Only status liquor law violations were reported even though all other types of status offenses are handled by the courts. Status liquor law violations are considered to be delinquency cases in New Jersey but, for the purposes of this data base, they are classified as status offense cases.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[37] **New Mexico**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: New Mexico Courts 1987 Annual Report, page 45
Data:
1. Total figures are cases closed for fiscal year 1987. They include petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense cases.

[38] **New York**

Source: Office of Court Administration (petitioned cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (nonpetitioned cases)
Mode: Automated data file (petitioned cases) and JCS survey form (nonpetitioned cases)
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
4. The petition information reflects data reported to the Office of Court Administration. It may not necessarily reflect the total number of cases processed through the court system.

[39] **North Carolina**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: North Carolina Courts 1986-1987 Annual Report, pages 174-177
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1987.
2. Status figures are offenses alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1987.
3. Dependency figures are conditions alleged in juvenile petitions during fiscal year 1987. They include dependent, neglected and abused conditions.

[40] **North Dakota**

Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[41] **Ohio**

Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Court Summary 1987, pages 34B-35B

Data: 1. Total figures are total cases filed and reactivated. They include delinquency, neglect, dependency, and unruly cases as well as adult cases involving nonsupport, paternity, child abuse, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and failure to send children to school.

[42] **Oklahoma**

Source: Department of Human Services
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are referrals petitioned in fiscal year 1987.
2. Status figures are referrals petitioned in fiscal year 1987.
3. Dependency figures are referrals petitioned in fiscal year 1987.

[43] **Oregon**

Source: Office of the State Court Administrator
Mode: Statistical Report Relating to the Circuit and District Courts of the State of Oregon, 1987, pages 44-45
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile petitions filed. They include delinquency, status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases.

[44] **Pennsylvania**

Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status offenses in Pennsylvania are classified as dependency cases which were not reported.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Figures presented here do not match those found in the 1987 Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Disposition Report due to differing units of count.

[45] **South Carolina**

Source: Department of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[46] **South Dakota**

Source: State Court Administrator's Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.
4. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation and handles juvenile matters in the tribal court which is not part of the state's juvenile court system.

[47] **Tennessee**

Source: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County
Mode: 1987 Annual Report, pages 53-54
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[48] **Texas**

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures were not reported.

[49] Utah

Source: Utah State Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[50] Vermont

Source: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator
Mode: Judicial Statistics, Table 4(b)
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 1987.
2. Status figures were reported with dependency cases.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed in fiscal year 1987. They include status offense cases.

[51] Virginia

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[52] Washington

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Mode: 1987 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 4.38 and 4.41
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are petition cases disposed. They include status offense cases.
2. Status figures were reported with delinquency cases.
3. Dependency figures are petition cases disposed. They include termination of parent/child relationship, juvenile guardianship, and alternative residential placement cases.

[53] West Virginia

Source: West Virginia Court of Appeals
Mode: 1987 Circuit Clerk Annual Report, Caseload Statistical Summary
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are total petitions disposed.
2. Dependency figures are total petitions disposed.

[54] Wisconsin

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.
3. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[55] Wyoming

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office
Mode: District Court Statistics, 1987 Annual Report, Table 12
Data: 1. Total figures are juvenile cases filed.

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